MANITOBA
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MANITOBA'S ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

A 2001 TO 2026 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MBS 2007-5

PRICE: $50.00

JUNE 2007

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Manitoba

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TABLE 1: MANITOBA ABORIGINAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 2001 TO 2026

	Manitoba Total	Manitoba Non-Aboriginal	Manitoba Aboriginal	Winnipeg	North	South	Registered Indians	Metis, Non-Registered	Other Aboriginal, Non-Registered
2001 Population	1,151,300	989,200	162,000	54,100	63,600	44,300	100,800	54,000	7,200
2006 Population	1,177,800	998,100	179,700	62,500	67,300	49,900	113,500	58,100	8,100
2017 Population	1,276,300	1,053,600	222,800	83,000	74,800	65,000	145,600	66,900	10,300
2026 Population	1,441,000	1,180,100	260,900	101,100	80,900	78,900	175,500	72,700	12,700
2001 to 2017									
Total Growth	125,100	64,300	60,700	28,900	11,200	20,700	44,800	12,900	3,100
% Growth	10.9%	6.5%	37.5%	53.4%	17.5%	46.6%	44.4%	23.9%	42.2%
Ave % Growth	0.7%	0.5%	2.0%	2.7%	1.0%	2.4%	2.3%	1.3%	2.2%
2001 to 2026									
Total Growth	289,700	190,900	98,900	47,000	17,300	34,600	74,700	18,700	5,500
% Growth	25.2%	19.3%	61.0%	86.9%	27.1%	78.1%	74.1%	34.7%	75.3%
Ave % Growth	0.9%	0.7%	1.9%	2.5%	1.0%	2.3%	2.2%	1.2%	2.3%
2006 to 2017									
Total Growth	98,600	55,500	43,100	20,400	7,500	15,100	32,100	8,800	2,200
% Growth	8.4%	5.6%	24.0%	32.7%	11.2%	30.3%	28.3%	15.1%	27.2%
Ave % Growth	0.8%	0.6%	2.0%	2.6%	1.0%	2.4%	2.3%	1.3%	2.2%
2006 to 2026									
Total Growth	263,200	182,000	81,200	38,600	13,600	29,000	62,000	14,600	4,600
% Growth	22.4%	18.2%	45.2%	61.7%	20.2%	58.2%	54.7%	25.1%	56.8%
Ave % Growth	1.0%	0.8%	1.9%	2.5%	0.9%	2.3%	2.2%	1.1%	2.3%

Data Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics

June 2007

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Manitoba Bureau of Statistics (MBS) has prepared population and demographic projections for the Aboriginal Identity population of Manitoba for the period 2001-2026. These projections are compatible with the MAIN level Manitoba population projections (Manitoba Population Projections 2006 to 2026, MBS 2006-3, December 2006) and the Manitoba Regional population projections (Manitoba Regions Population And Demographic Projections 2006 – 2026, MBS 2006-7, January 2007).

These projections are an update to the Aboriginal population projections published by MBS in July 2005 (Manitoba's Aboriginal Community: A 2001 to 2026 Population and Demographic Profile, MBS 2005-4, July 2005). Preliminary information from the 2006 Census and the Demography Division of Statistics Canada supported small adjustments to the migration assumptions of the previous projections.

The cumulative effect of the adjustments has been to reduce the total projected population for 2026 by 1,165 individuals. In addition, the Winnipeg region is now expected to record the strongest growth over the projection period. In the previous set of projections the South had the strongest growth rate.

The population projections are based on current patterns of fertility, mortality, interprovincial and intraprovincial migration. Detailed information regarding component assumptions can be found in Section 5 of this report.

MBS estimated the **total Aboriginal population** of Manitoba to be 162,000 as of July 1, 2001. By 2006, it is projected to be 179,700 for an increase of 17,700 or 10.9%. MBS expects that the Aboriginal population will increase by 43,100 persons or nearly 25.0% between 2006 and 2017. In 2017 it is projected to be 222,800. The strong growth of the Aboriginal population is mainly due to the higher fertility rate of the population, combined with its youthful age distribution.

All Aboriginal groups are projected to have increases in population by the end of the projection period. The **Registered Indian** population is projected to increase by 32,100 persons or 28.3% over the next ten years. The population growth is solely due to a natural increase averaging 3,100 per year (i.e. 3,100 more births than deaths per year). A projected annual net migration outflow of -85 persons will have a negligible effect on population growth.

The smallest projected population percentage increase will be for the **Metis (non-registered)** community. The Metis population is projected to rise by 8,800 persons over its 2006 level of 58,100, for a total growth rate of 15.1% between 2006 and 2017. The Metis are assumed to have lower fertility rates than the Registered Indian population and as a result the growth of the Metis community is not as strong.

The **Other Aboriginal (non-registered)** population is projected to have a population increase of 2,200 (27.2%) between 2006 and 2017. This is the second highest percentage increase

among the three Aboriginal groups. Since it is a small sub-group of the overall Aboriginal population, its effect is limited. This population totalled 8,100 in 2006 and is projected to be 10,300 in 2017.

Winnipeg's Aboriginal population is projected to grow by 32.7% (up 20,400 persons) between 2006 and 2017 for the highest growth rate among the regions. A high fertility rate combined with a relatively large net gain from intraprovincial migration is driving this growth. The Aboriginal population is projected to be 83,000 in 2017 and comprise 11.3% of the total Winnipeg population. In 2006 the Aboriginal community was estimated to be 62,500 or 9.6% of the total Winnipeg population.

The population of the **North** is projected to increase by 11.2%, from 67,300 in 2006 to 74,800 in 2017. By 2017, it is projected that nearly 85% of Northerners will identify as Aboriginal. However, when compared to the other regions the northern population is not growing as quickly. The slower growth rate is due to a comparatively high net migration loss.

The **South** will increase by 30.3% which is up 15,100 persons over the 2006 population of 49,900 which is slightly under Winnipeg's growth. Internal migration gains combined with an average annual natural increase of 1,100 is expected to drive population growth. It was estimated that 11.4% of the Southern population was Aboriginal in 2006. This share is projected to increase by 2.5 percentage points to 13.9% by 2017.

The following charts highlight some of the projected impacts for the 2001 to 2006 and 2006 to 2017 periods. The projected impacts include:

- The Aboriginal community is growing faster than the non-Aboriginal population. From 2006 to 2017 the Aboriginal community is expected to rise by nearly 25.0% compared to just over 5.0% for the non-Aboriginal population.

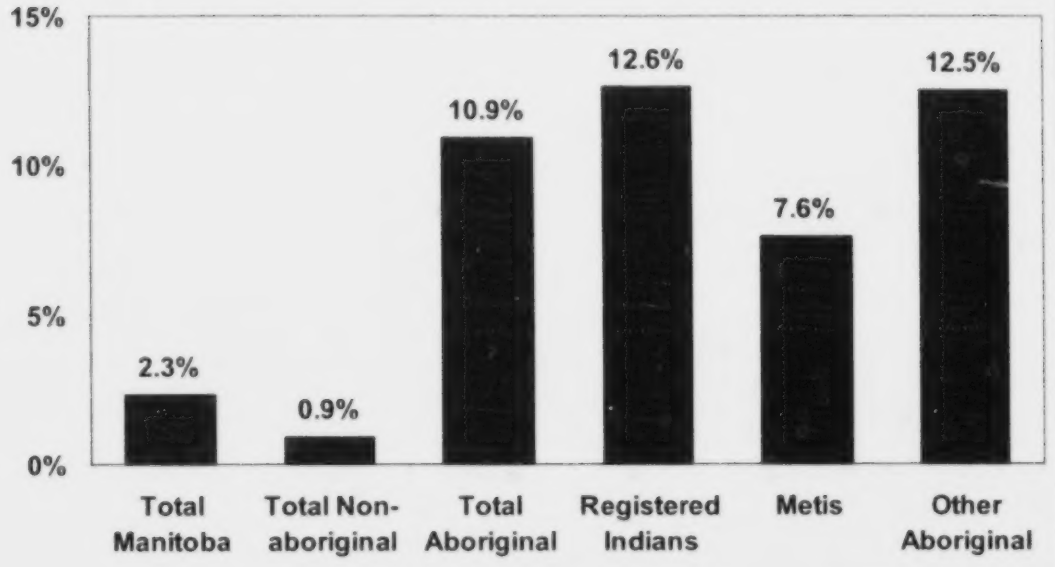
- The Registered Indian community is the fastest growing at 28.3% for the 2006 to 2017 period or 2.3% annually. The Metis growth rate is 15.1% for an average annual growth rate of 1.3%.

- Growth will be strongest in Winnipeg, with an increase of 32.7% over the next ten years. The South's increase is 30.3% while the North is 11.2%.

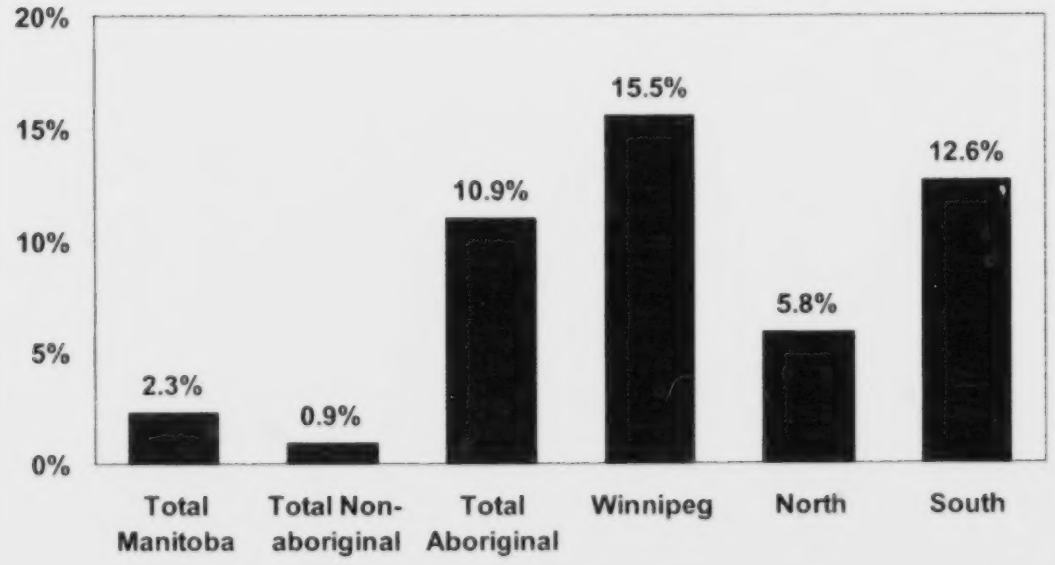
- The fastest growing cohort of the Aboriginal population is seniors (65 years and older). Between 2006 and 2017, the senior population will increase by 90.3% compared to 18.8% for 0 to 14 year-olds.

- Aboriginal's under the age of 25 will steadily increase their share of all Manitoban's in this age group, from 45.0% in 2006 to just over 50.0% by 2017.

Growth by Aboriginal Community: 2001 to 2006



Regional Growth: 2001 to 2006



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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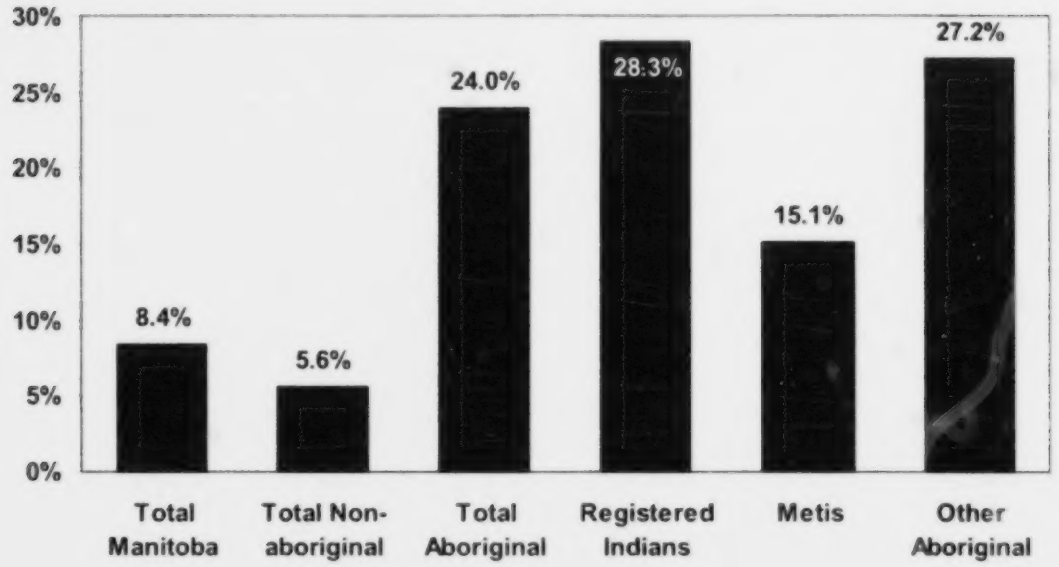
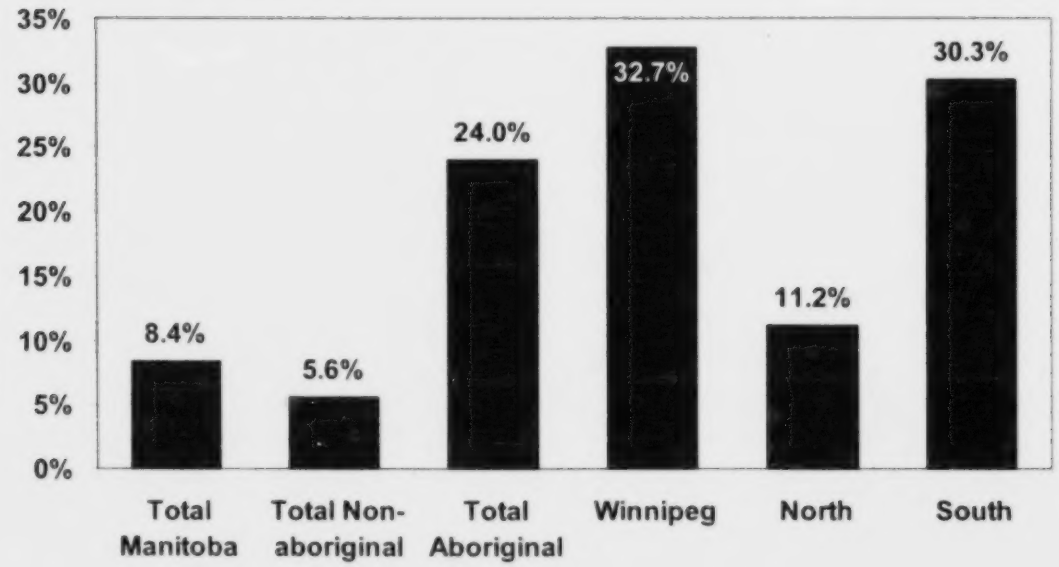
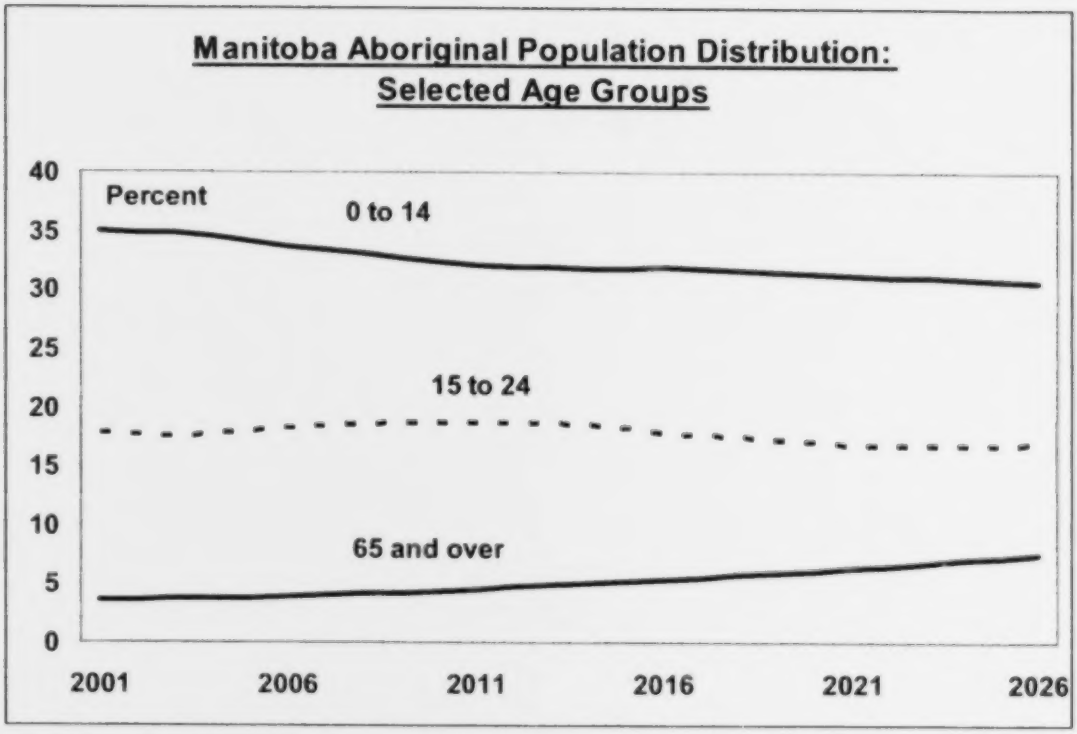
Growth by Aboriginal Community: 2006 to 2017

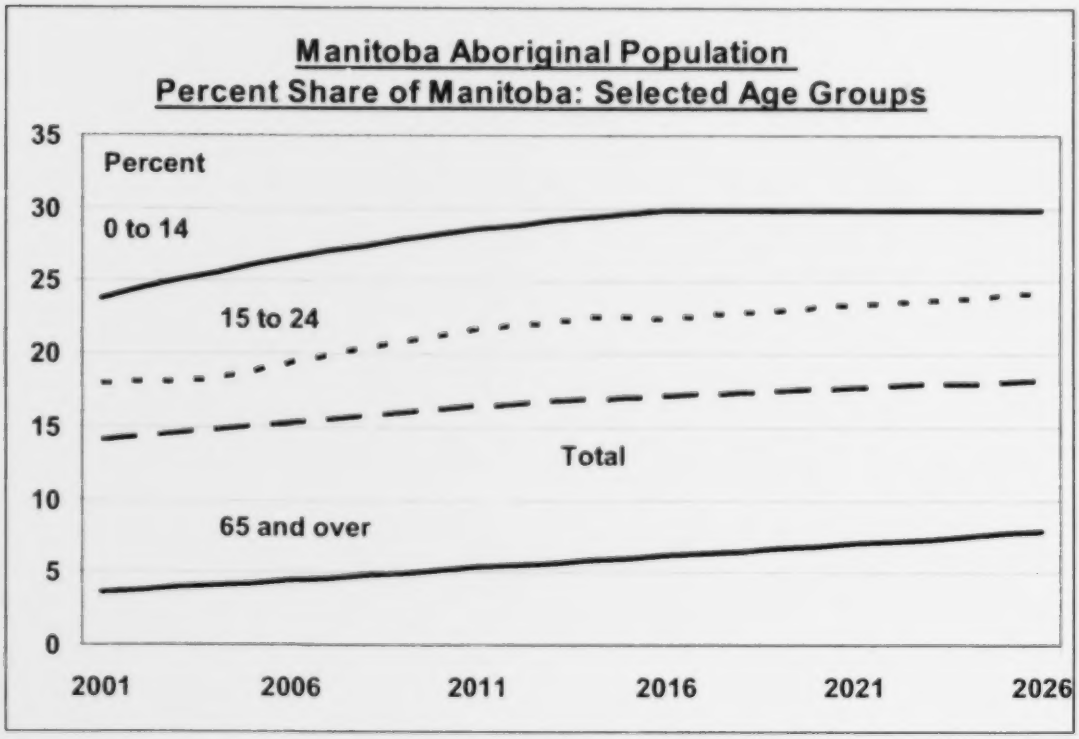


Regional Growth: 2006 to 2017

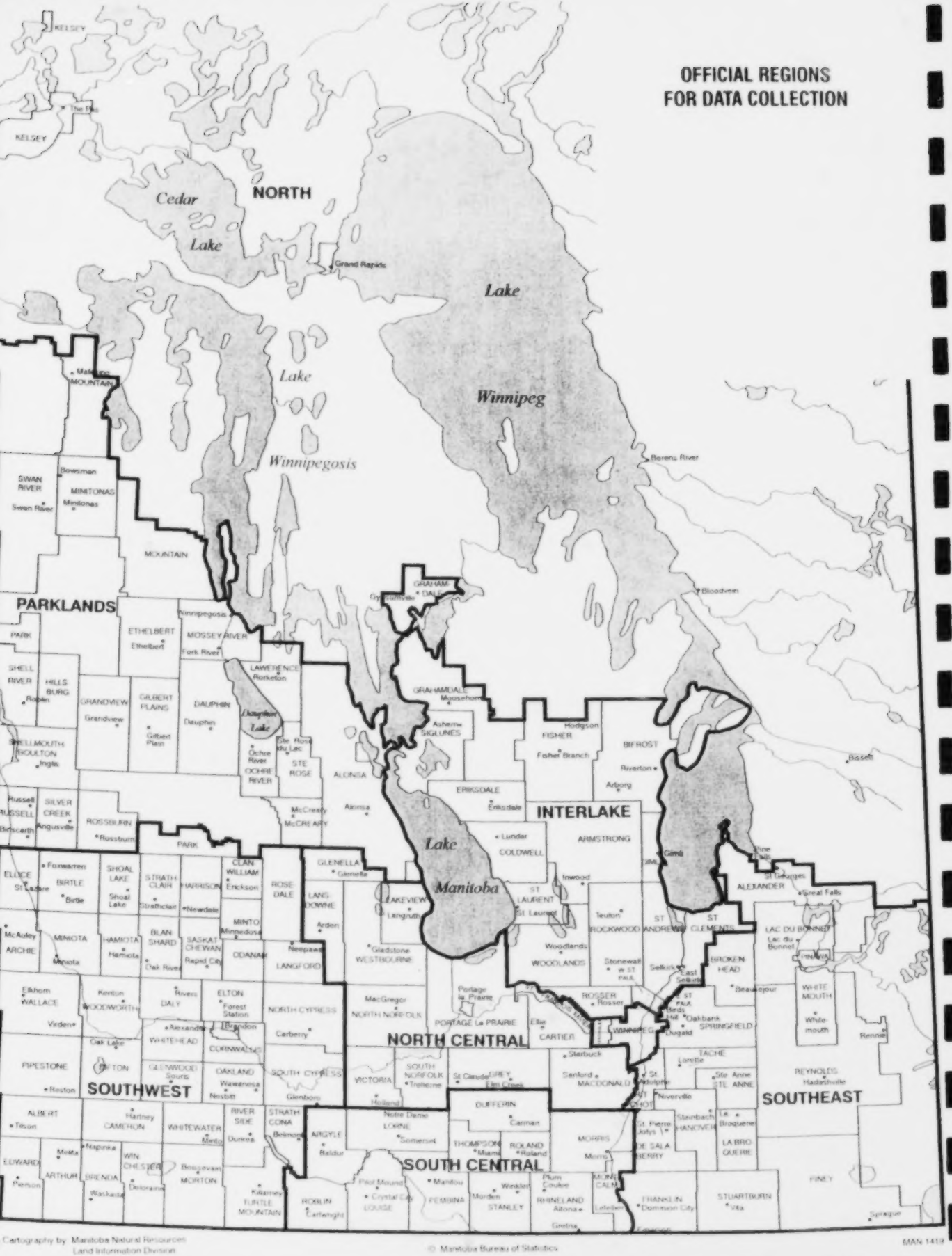


DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007





DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007


OFFICIAL REGIONS
FOR DATA COLLECTION
NORTH
PARKLANDS
SOUTHWEST
NORTH CENTRAL
INTERLAKE
SOUTHEAST
SOUTH CENTRAL
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Cedar Lake
KELSEY
SWAN RIVER
MINITONAS
MOUNTAIN
PARK
SHELLMOUTH BOULTON
ROSSBURN
RUSSELL
SILVER CREEK
ELLICE
BIRTLE
SHOAL LAKE
STRATHCLAIR
HARRISON
CLAN WILLIAM
ROSEDALE
GLENELLA
LANSDOWNE
LAKEVIEW
MINTO
ODANAH
LANGFORD
BLANSHARD
SASKATCHEWAN
HAMIOTA
MINIOTA
McAULEY
ARCHIE
WALLACE
ELKHORN
VIRDEN
KENTON
WOODWORTH
DALY
ELTON
NORTH CYPRESS
WHITEHEAD
OAK LAKE
CORNWALLIS
PIPESTONE
REDTON
GLENWOOD
OAKLAND
SOUTH CYPRESS
ALBERT
TILSON
HARTNEY
CAMERON
WHITEWATER
RIVER SIDE
STRATHCONA
EDWARD
ARTHUR
BRENDA
WINCHESTER
BOISSEVAIN
MORTON
ARGYLE
TURTLE MOUNTAIN
ROBLIN
GRAHAM
GYPSUMVILLE
DALE
ASHERN
SIGLUNES
GRAHAMDALE
MOOSEHORN
LAWERENCE
ROBERTON
DAUPHIN
GILBERT PLAINS
GRANDVIEW
ETHELBERT
MOSSEY RIVER
FORK RIVER
WINNIPEGOSIS
OCHRE RIVER
STE ROSE
ALONSA
McCREARY
ERIKSDALE
HODGSON
FISHER
FISHER BRANCH
BIFROST
RIVERTON
ARBORG
LUNDAR
COLDWELL
ARMSTRONG
INWOOD
ST LAURENT
WOODLANDS
TEULON
ROCKWOOD
ST ANDREWS
ST CLEMENTS
GIMLI
LAC DU BONNET
ALEXANDER
GREAT FALLS
BROKEN HEAD
WHITE MOUTH
RENNIE
BEAUSEJOUR
SELKIRK
EAST SELKIRK
STONEWALL
WEST ST PAUL
ST PAUL
OAKBANK
SPRINGFIELD
DUGALD
ROSSER
ELIE
CARTIER
WINNIPEG
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
GLADSTONE
WESTBOURNE
MACGREGOR
NORTH NORFOLK
SOUTH NORFOLK
TREHERNE
VICTORIA
HOLLAND
ST CLAUDE
GREY
ELM CREEK
STERLBURN
SANFORD
MACDONALD
ST JEAN BAPTISTE
NIVERVILLE
TACHE
LORETTE
STE ANNE
STE ANNE
REYNOLDS
HADASHVILLE
DUFFERIN
CARMAN
NOTRE DAME
LORNE
SOMERSET
THOMPSON
ROLAND
MORRIS
ST PIERRE JOLYS
DE SALABERRY
STEINBACH
HANOVER
LA BROQUERIE
LA BROQUERIE
FINEY
ARGYLE
BALDUR
PEAR MOUNT
CRYSTAL CITY
LOUISE
MANITOU
FEMBINA
MORDEN
WINKLER
STANLEY
PLUM COULEE
RHINELAND
ALTONA
GRETNA
MONTCALM
LETELLIER
FRANKLIN
DOMINION CITY
STUARTBURN
VITA
SPRAGUE
BERENS RIVER
BLOODVEIN
BISSETT
RENNIE
Cartography by: Manitoba Natural Resources
Land Information Division
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II. INTRODUCTION

This report presents population projections and demographic components for three Aboriginal groups in each of three Manitoba regions during the period July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2026.

Manitoban's identifying as Aboriginal in the 2001 Census formed the base population for these projections and included persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, 'North American Indian', 'Métis' or 'Inuit (Eskimo)', and/or who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada.

The Aboriginal Identity population was then classified into the following three sub-groups:

1. Registered Indian: includes all persons who reported they were registered under the Indian Act of Canada, regardless of their identifying with an aboriginal group.

2. Metis and non-registered: includes all Metis aboriginals not registered under the Indian Act of Canada.

3. Other non-registered Aboriginals including Inuit: includes all non-Metis aboriginals not registered under the Indian Act of Canada. This includes North American Indians, Inuit, and multiple aboriginal responses.

The three regions of Manitoba employed for the projections are aggregations of the eight economic regions or the official regions for data collection (see map on facing page).

1. Winnipeg: economic region of Winnipeg

2. North: economic region of North

3. South: economic regions of Southeast, South Central, Southwest, North Central, Interlake and Parklands

Regional distributions were developed for all three Aboriginal groups for a total of nine Aboriginal communities. With the totals, sixteen separate projections by age group and gender for the 2001 to 2026 time period were developed.

It should also be noted that the base populations for each of these communities were adjusted for net Census undercoverage and unenumerated Indian Reserves. The adjustment increased the total base population by 7.6% or 11,381 persons. Detailed Information on the population adjustment can be found in the Appendix A.

Due to lack of information on intermarriage rates and trends over time, no assumption was made regarding Bill C31 reinstatements. In addition, the issue of "ethnic mobility" was not considered in these projections. Ethnic mobility refers to changing ethnic identities, either intergenerational or intragenerational. This process is difficult to model and was therefore not

included in these projections. It has been estimated that approximately 50% of the growth in the Aboriginal community between 1996 and 2001 was due to ethnic mobility.

Projections are not forecasts but are based on what would occur if the stated assumptions hold true. The assumptions are based on recent trends and reflect the impact on the Aboriginal Identity population if these trends were to continue. As the process of change is cumulative, the reliability of the projections may decrease over time.

These projections are an update to the Aboriginal population projections published by MBS in July 2005 (Manitoba's Aboriginal Community: A 2001 to 2026 Population and Demographic Profile, MBS 2005-4, July 2005). Preliminary information from the 2006 Census and the Demography Division of Statistics Canada supported small adjustments to the migration assumptions of the previous projections.

For intraprovincial migration (movements within Manitoba) the annual inflow to Winnipeg was increased by 20% or approximately 300 individuals. The annual inflow to the South was reduced by 15% or around 200 persons while the yearly inflow to the North was reduced by 5% or approximately 120 individuals.

For interprovincial migration the number of individuals expected to move to Manitoba was reduced by 7.0% (76 persons) and the number expected to leave was reduced by 4.5% (49 persons). The overall impact increased the annual net interprovincial loss by 27 persons.

The impact of the adjustments decreased overall population growth, see Table A below:

Table A: Population and Total Growth – 2007 Projections Compared to 2005 Projections

	Population			Total Growth		
	2007 Projection	**2005 Projection**	**Difference 2007-2005**	**2007 Projection**	**2005 Projection**	**Difference 2007-2005**
2001	162,039	162,039	0	3,493	3,521	-28
2006	179,683	179,836	-153	3,612	3,649	-37
2017	222,752	223,389	-637	4,125	4,176	-51
2026	260,892	262,057	-1,165	4,333	4,403	-70

Data Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics June 2007

Further information can be obtained from:

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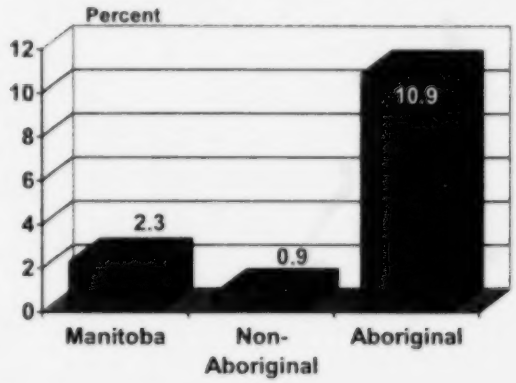
III. PROJECTED ABORIGINAL IDENTITY POPULATION

In this section of the report, the general results of the projections of Aboriginal communities in Manitoba are highlighted. In the first part a brief summary of the projected population growth between 2001 and 2006 is given. Following this, an analysis of projected growth from 2006 onwards is presented.

Projected Population Growth: 2001 to 2006

According to MBS, there were 162,000 persons identifying as Aboriginal in Manitoba as of July 1, 2001. Between 2001 and 2006, this population is estimated to have increased by 17,700 or 10.9% to 179,700 while the total population of Manitoba was estimated to have increased by only 2.3%. When the projected Aboriginal population is compared to the estimated Manitoba population of 1,177,800 in 2006, Aboriginals comprised 15.3% of the population. This compares to 14.1% in 2001.

Population Growth: 2001 to 2006



As the Aboriginal population increased, it also became older due to increasing life expectancies. The median age of Aboriginals in 2006 was projected to be 23.8 years, 0.4 years older than in 2001. The median age of the non-Aboriginal population was 40.2 in 2006, sixteen years older than the median age of the Aboriginal population.

The strongest growth was projected to have occurred in the older age groups. From 2001 to 2006, the number of 55-64 year-olds increased by 30.0%, while 45-54 year-olds and those over 65 increased their numbers by 25.4% and 23.1% respectively. On the other hand, the projected number of 15-24 year-olds grew by 13.3% followed by the 0-14 year-olds at 6.8% and finally the 25-44 year-olds at 5.7%.

On an Aboriginal community basis, it was estimated that the total number of Registered Indians in Manitoba was 100,800 in 2001. In 2006 it was estimated to be 113,500 for an increase of 12,700 persons or 12.6%. The Metis population was estimated to have grown by 4,100 persons between 2001 and 2006, from 54,000 to 58,100, which was an increase of 7.6%. In 2001, the Other Aboriginal population was estimated at 7,200. In 2006 it was estimated to be 8,100, for an increase of 900 persons or 12.5%.

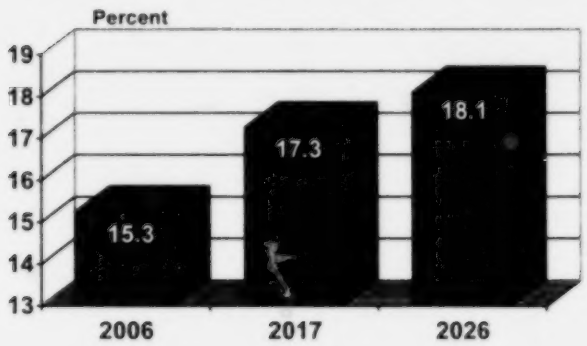
On a regional basis, the Aboriginal population of Winnipeg was projected to have grown by 8,400 persons or 15.5%, from 54,100 in 2001 to 62,500 in 2006. In the North, MBS projected an increase of 3,700 persons or 5.8% between 2001 and 2006. As a result, the Northern Aboriginal population was estimated at 67,300 in 2006. The Southern region was projected to

see its Aboriginal community grow from 44,300 in 2001 to 49,900 in 2006, for an increase of 5,600 persons or 12.6%.

Projected Population Growth: 2006 to 2017

The Aboriginal Identity population of Manitoba was estimated to be 179,700 as of July 1, 2006. Though the projection period is 2001 to 2026, almost half of the growth occurs over the next ten years. From 2006 to 2017, the population is projected to grow by 43,100 or 24.0% to 222,800. In comparison, the overall population of Manitoba is projected to grow by 8.4% between 2006 and 2017.

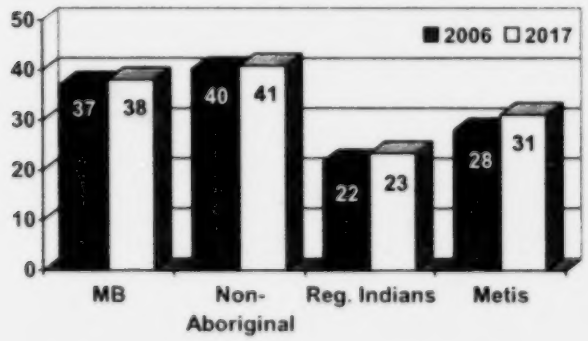
Aboriginal Share of Manitoba Population



In 2017, Aboriginals are expected to comprise 17.5% of the total Manitoba population, up from 15.3% in 2006.

Similar to the general population, the Aboriginal community is getting older. However, it is still relatively young when compared to the non-Aboriginal community. This is mainly due to the combination of declining fertility rates and increased life expectancies. However, even though fertility rates are declining, they are still comparatively high which accounts for the large number of births and the resulting younger population.

Median Age by Population Group: 2006 and 2017



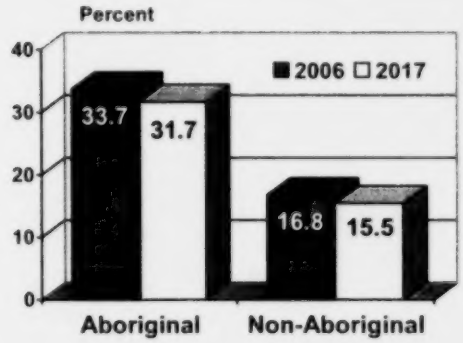
The median age of the Aboriginal Identity population was 23.8 in 2006. By 2017 it is projected to be 25.4. The Non-Aboriginal population is much older with median ages of 40 and 41 in 2006 and 2017 respectively.

It should be noted that there is considerable difference between groups within the Aboriginal community. The Metis community is significantly older than the Registered Indian group and is projected to age much more quickly. The Metis community is projected to record the greatest increase in median age, from 28 in 2006 to 31.1 by 2017. The Registered Indian population is projected to increase its median age from 21.8 in 2006 to 23.4 in 2017.

On a regional basis, populations in Winnipeg and the South are expected to be noticeably older than in the North. The South is projected to have the largest increase in median age, from 24.3 in 2006 to 26.3 in 2017, while the North is projected to record a much a smaller increase. Winnipeg will age similar to the Southern region but not as quickly.

The number of Aboriginals 65 and over is projected to grow by 73.2% between 2006 and 2017 for the largest increase. It is followed by 55-64 year-olds at 71.0% and 45-54 year-olds at 39.7%. The populations of the younger age groups are also projected to increase but not as substantially as the older age groups.

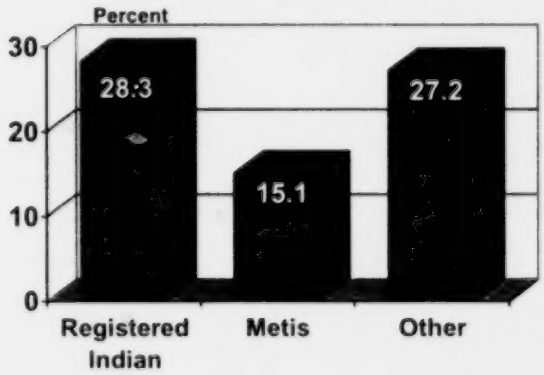
Percent Share of Population Under 15



However, even with the gains in the older age groups, the Aboriginal community remains youthful. In 2006 the share of the Aboriginal population that was under 15 was estimated at 33.7%. In 2017, it is projected to be 31.7%. Persons over 65 are projected to make up 3.9% of the Aboriginal population in 2006 rising to 5.5% in 2017. In the non-Aboriginal community, children under 15 are projected to represent 15.5% of the population in 2017, down slightly from 16.8% in 2006. The share of persons over 65 years-old in the non-Aboriginal community is projected to be 17.1% in 2017, up from 15.3% in 2006.

On an Aboriginal community basis, the Registered Indian population is projected to record nearly double the growth of the Metis community. This is driven by the lower total fertility rate of the Metis. In 2006, the total number of Registered Indians in Manitoba was 113,500 and it is projected to be 145,600 in 2017, representing an increase of 28.3% or 2.3% per year.

Projected Population Growth: 2006 to 2017



10,300 by 2017 for an increase of 27.2%.

When compared to the other two groups, the Metis are projected to record the smallest percentage growth. Between 2006 and 2017, an increase of 8,800 persons or 15.1% is projected. This is an average annual growth of 1.3%.

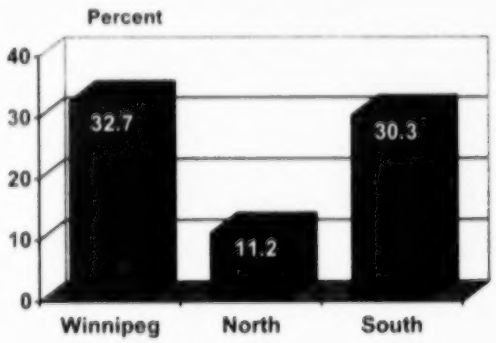
The Other, non-registered Aboriginal identity population is projected to record significant growth. However, this population is relatively small and it does not have a substantial effect on the total Aboriginal population. In 2006, the Other population is estimated at 8,100. It is to reach

High fertility rates and increasing life expectancies are the main drivers of population growth for each of the Aboriginal groups. On a regional basis however, migration plays an important role in growth. The current trend of individuals leaving the North for the South and Winnipeg is expected to continue. It was assumed that movement between the regions would result in positive net gains for the South and Winnipeg while the North would record net losses. The Winnipeg region is expected to absorb nearly twice as many people as the South however.

This assumption influences the projected change in the regional distribution of the Aboriginal population. In 2006, 37.5% of the Aboriginal population resided in the North for the highest concentration among all three regions. In 2017, it is projected that Winnipeg at 37.3% will have the largest concentration.

The Aboriginal population of Winnipeg is projected to grow by 32.7% between 2006 and 2017 for an average annual increase of 2.6%. The total change in population is projected to be 20,400 persons, from 62,500 in 2006 to 83,000 in 2017. However, due to strong overall population growth in Winnipeg, a decrease in the Aboriginal share of the total Winnipeg population is projected, from 9.6% in 2006 to 8.5% in 2017.

Projected Population Growth: 2006 to 2017



In the North, a smaller increase is projected. The 2006 Aboriginal population is estimated at 67,300. The population is projected to reach 74,800 by 2017, for total growth of 11.2% or an average annual increase of 1.0%. Similar to the Winnipeg region, the Aboriginal identity share of the total population in the North is projected to decrease, from 78.4% in 2006 to 76.3% in 2017.

The Southern region is projected to record a slightly smaller increase than Winnipeg. As in the other regions, the strongest growth is projected to occur between 2006 and 2017. The 2017 projected population is 65,000, an increase of 15,100 or 30.3% over the 2006 figure. This results in an average annual increase of 2.4%. In addition, the share of the total Southern Aboriginal population increases by 3.3 percentage points, from 11.4% in 2006 to 10.7% in 2017.

Projected Population Growth: 2004 to 2026

In 2026, the Aboriginal Identity population of Manitoba is projected to be 260,900, an increase of 81,200 or 45.2%. This represents an average annual growth of 1.9%. The total population of Manitoba is projected to grow 22.4% in the same time period for average annual growth of 1.0%. By 2026, it is projected that the Aboriginal community will form 18.1% of the total population of Manitoba.

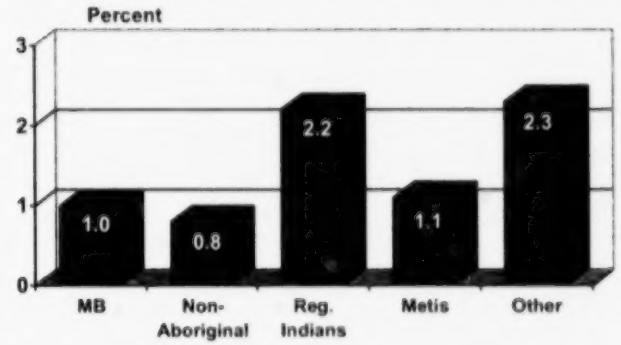
The aging of the Aboriginal community continues throughout the latter half of the projection period. By 2026, 7.5% of Aboriginals will be 65 or older, up from 3.9% in 2006. The share of

Aboriginals aged 55-64 will be 8.5% an increase of 3.0 percentage points over 2006. The percentage of 45-54 year-olds will increase slightly, from 9.7% in 2006 to 9.8% in 2026. The shares of the remaining age groups are all projected to decline.

Registered Indians will have the largest increase. In 2006, the total number of Registered Indians in Manitoba was 113,500 and in 2026 it is projected to be 175,500. This increase of 62,000 represents total growth of 54.7% or 2.2% on an annual average basis.

The Metis are projected to record the least amount of growth. This population will increase by 16,600 over the projection period, from 56,100 in 2006 to 72,700 in 2026. The total increase of Metis is 25.1% or 1.1% per year.

Average Annual Growth Rate: 2006 to 2026

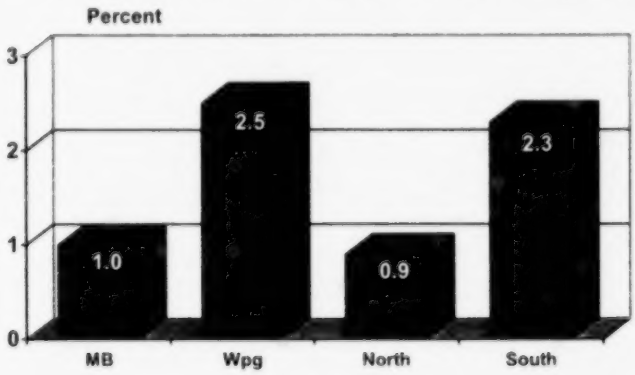


In 2006, the Other non-registered Aboriginal identity population is estimated at 8,100. In 2026 it is projected to be 12,700. This results in a total increase of 4,600 or 56.8% over the next twenty years. This community is expected to grow by 2.3% per year from 2004 to 2026.

On a regional basis, the Aboriginal population of Winnipeg is projected to grow by 38,600 or 61.7% over the projection period, from 62,500 in 2006 to 101,100 by 2026. This growth represents an average annual increase of 2.5%.

In the North, MBS is projecting an increase of 13,600 persons or 20.2% in the Aboriginal population. The 2006 Aboriginal population is estimated at 67,300. The population is projected to reach 80,900 by 2026, for an average annual increase of 0.9%.

Average Annual Growth Rate: 2006 to 2026



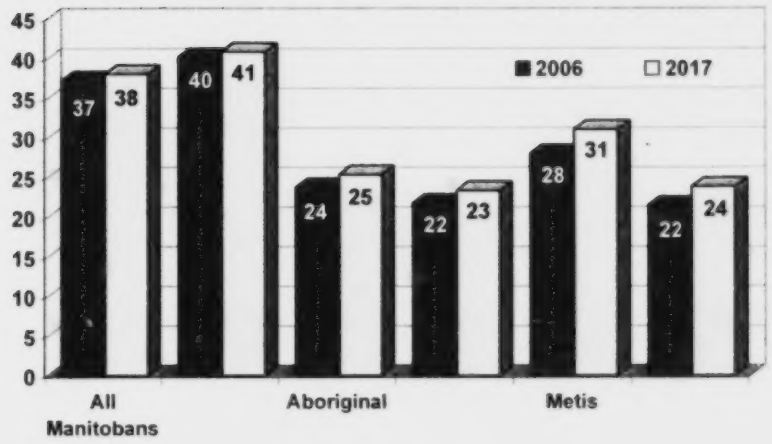
The Southern region is projected to record the second largest percentage increase in the Aboriginal population. The South is projected to see its Aboriginal population grow from 49,900 in 2006 to 78,900 in 2026. The increase of 29,000 translates to an average annual increase of 2.3%.

(i)

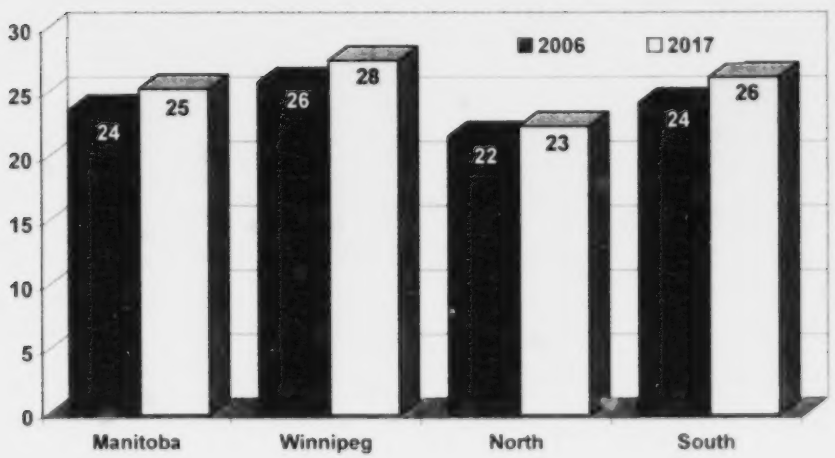
AGE PYRAMID COMPARISONS

2006 TO 2017

Median Age by Population Group
2006 and 2017

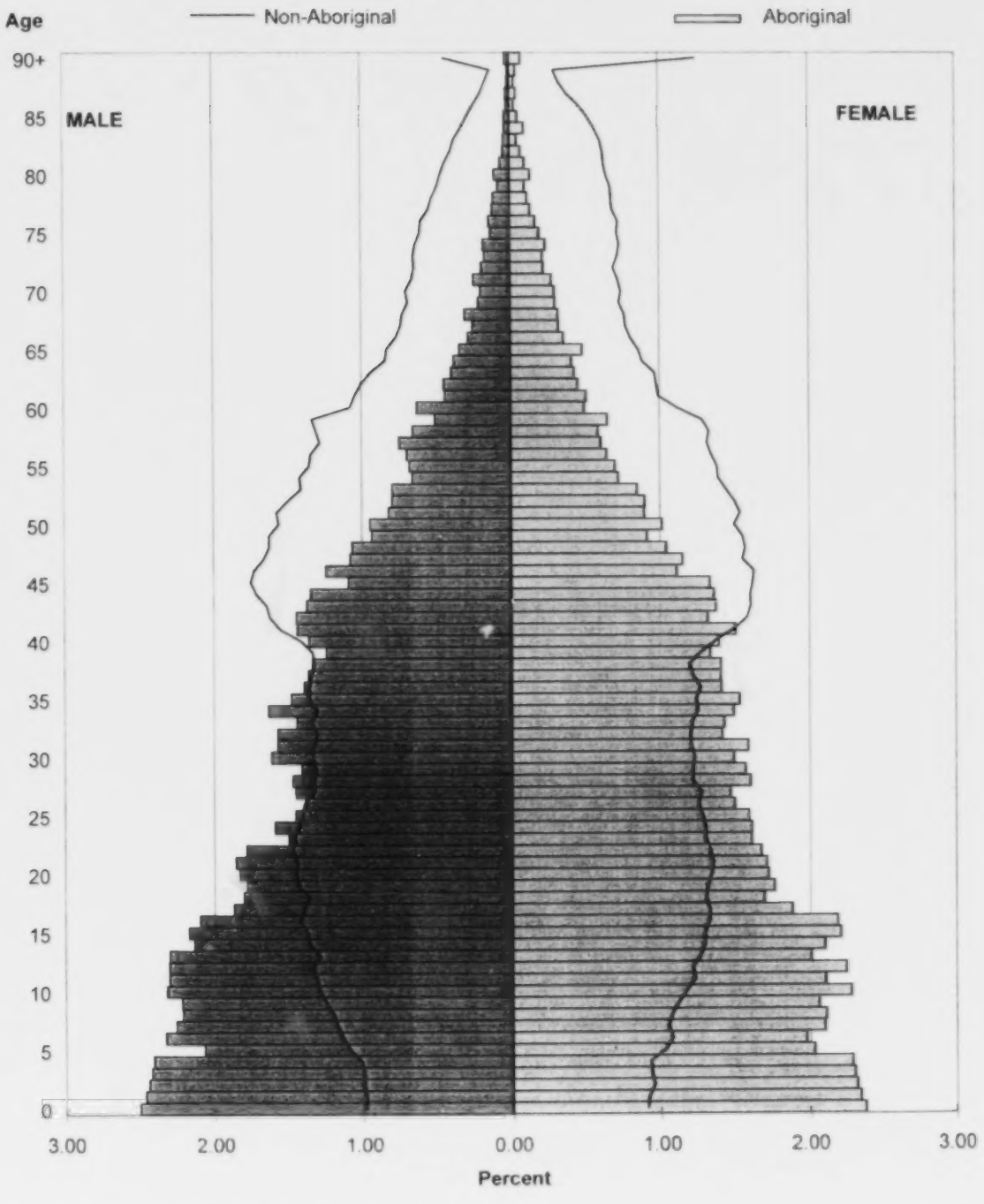


Median Age of Aboriginal Population
by Region: 2006 and 2017



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007

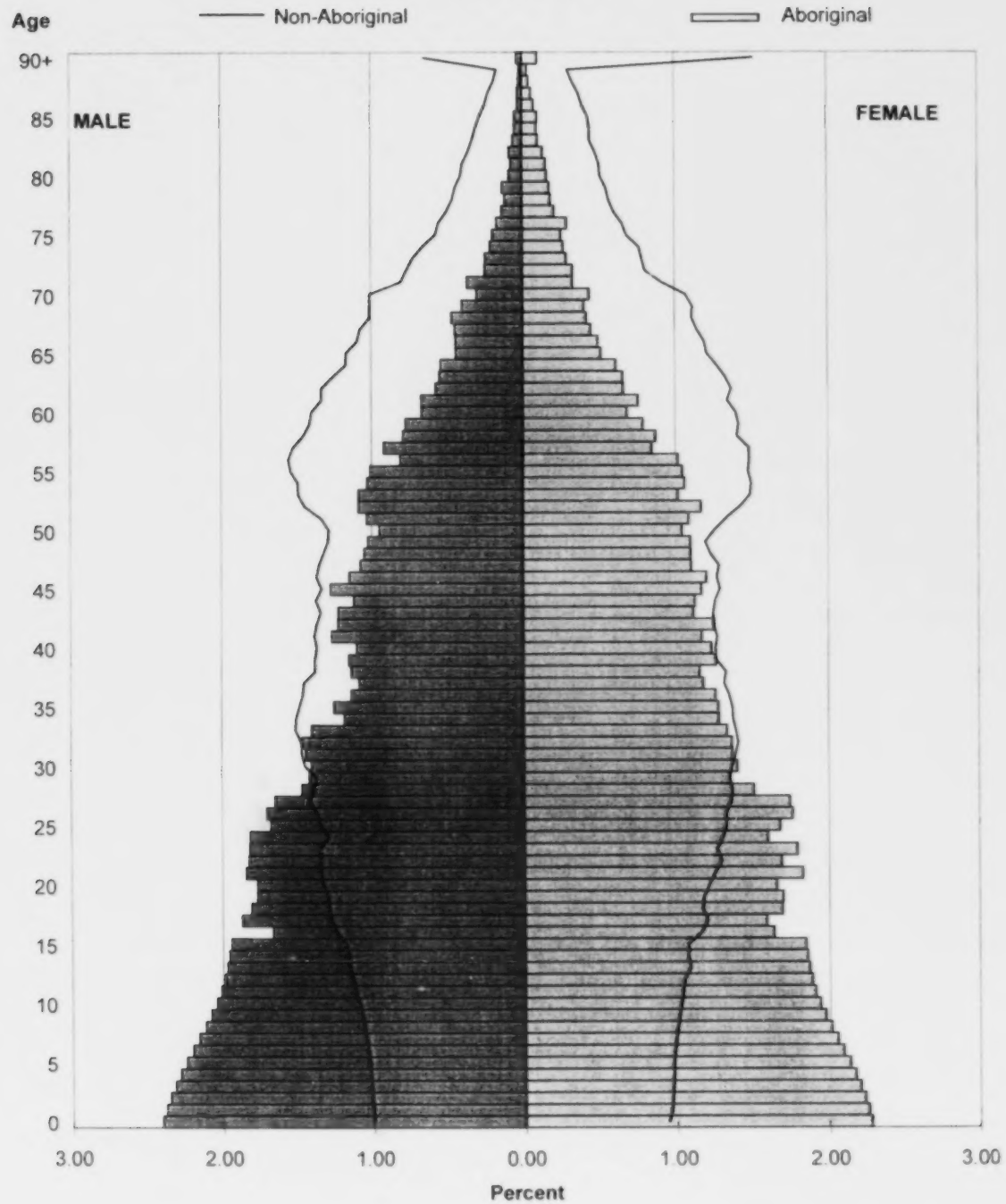
1. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION PYRAMID MANITOBA - 2006



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

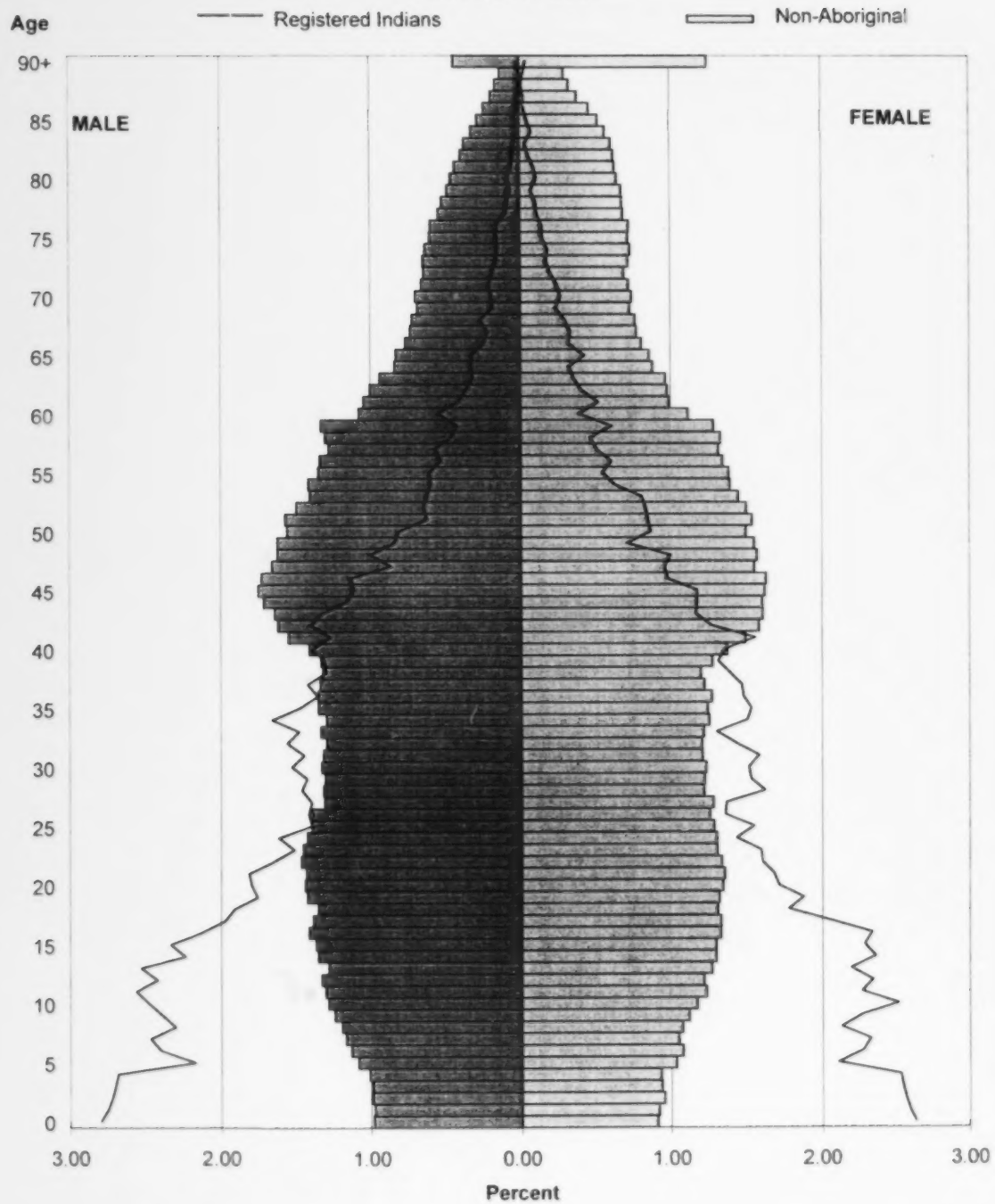
2. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION
PYRAMID
MANITOBA - 2017



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

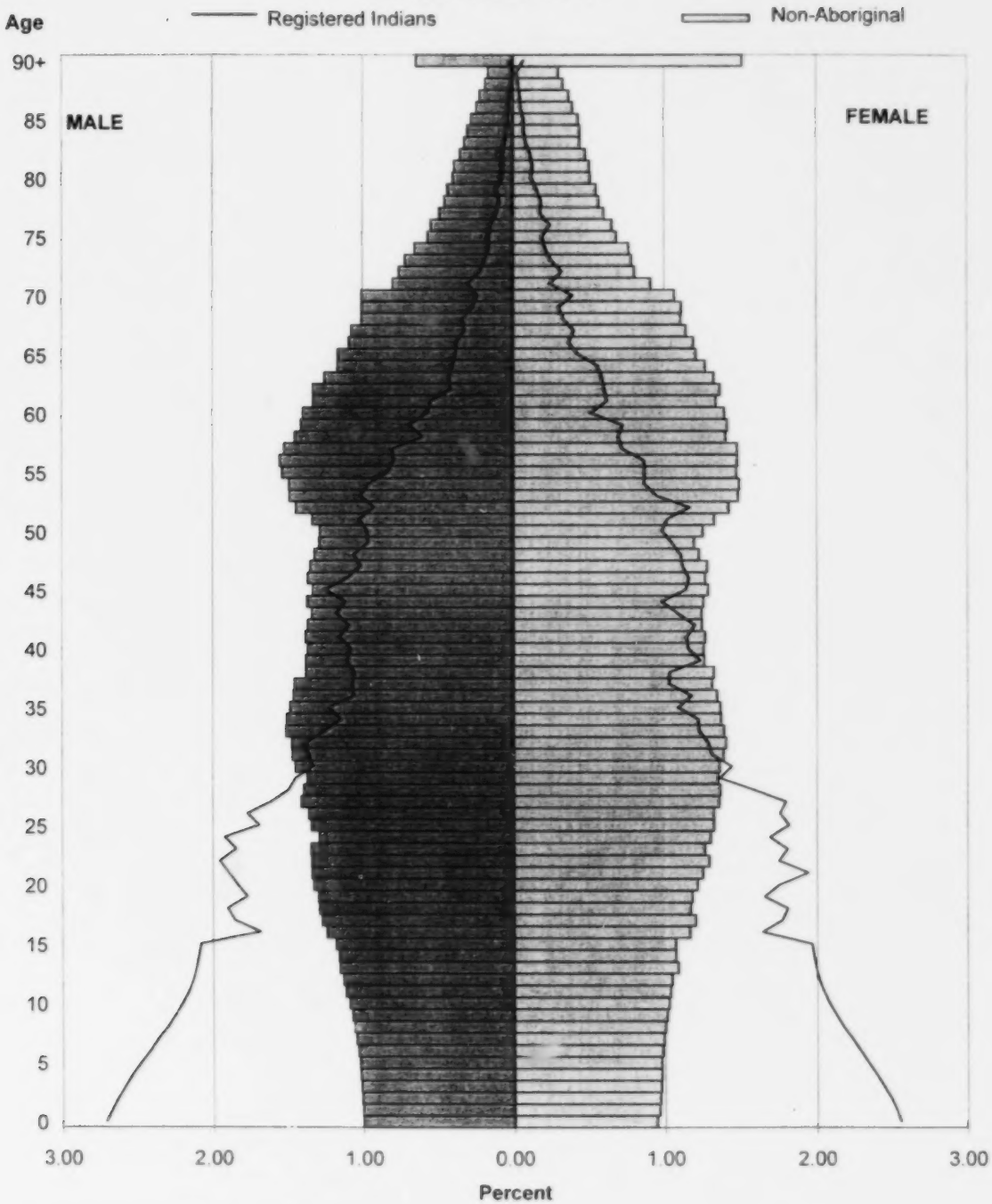
3. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION
PYRAMID
MANITOBA - 2006



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

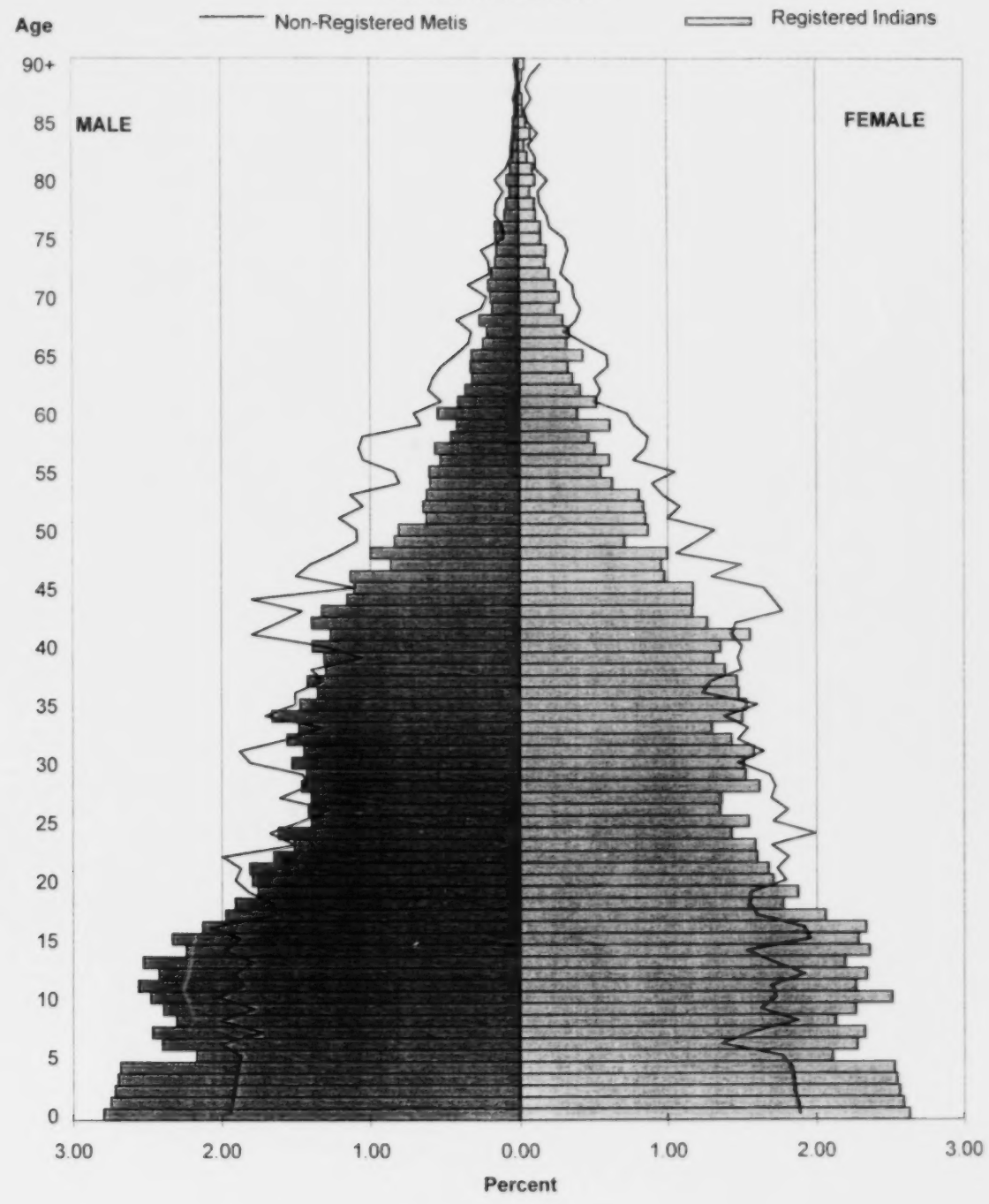
4. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION PYRAMID MANITOBA - 2017



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

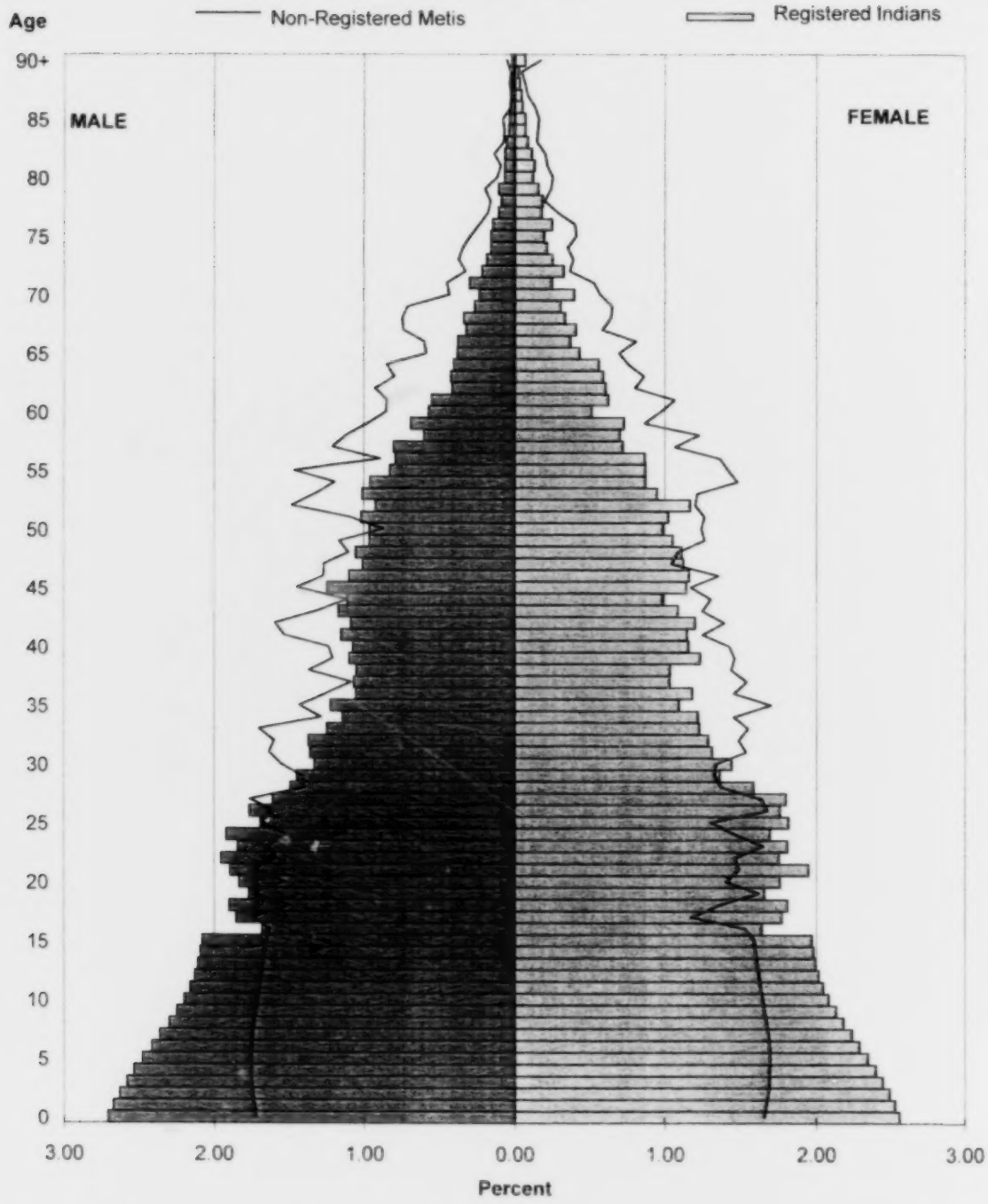
5. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION PYRAMID MANITOBA - 2006



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

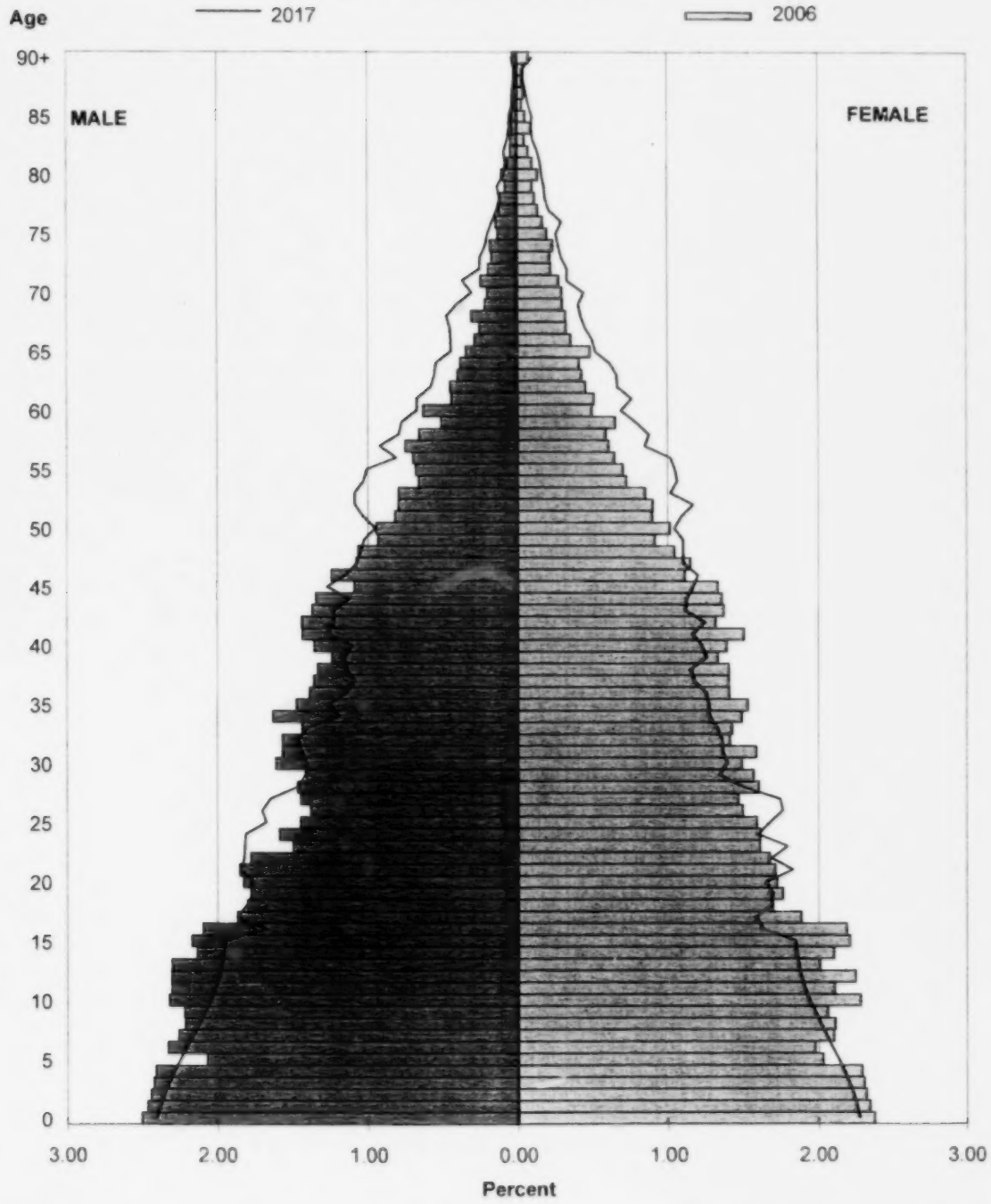
6. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION PYRAMID MANITOBA - 2017



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

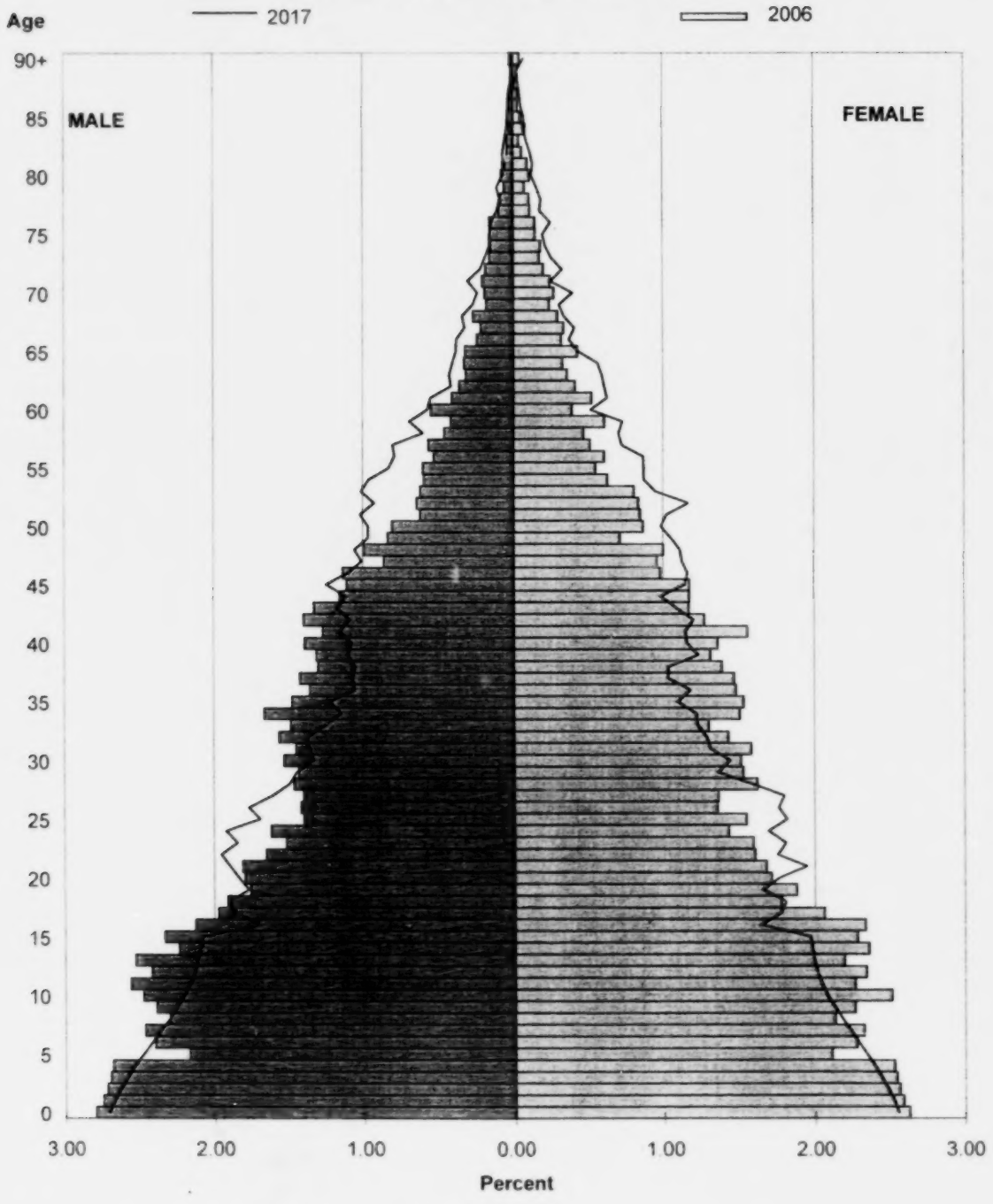
7. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION
PYRAMID
MANITOBA - ABORIGINALS



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

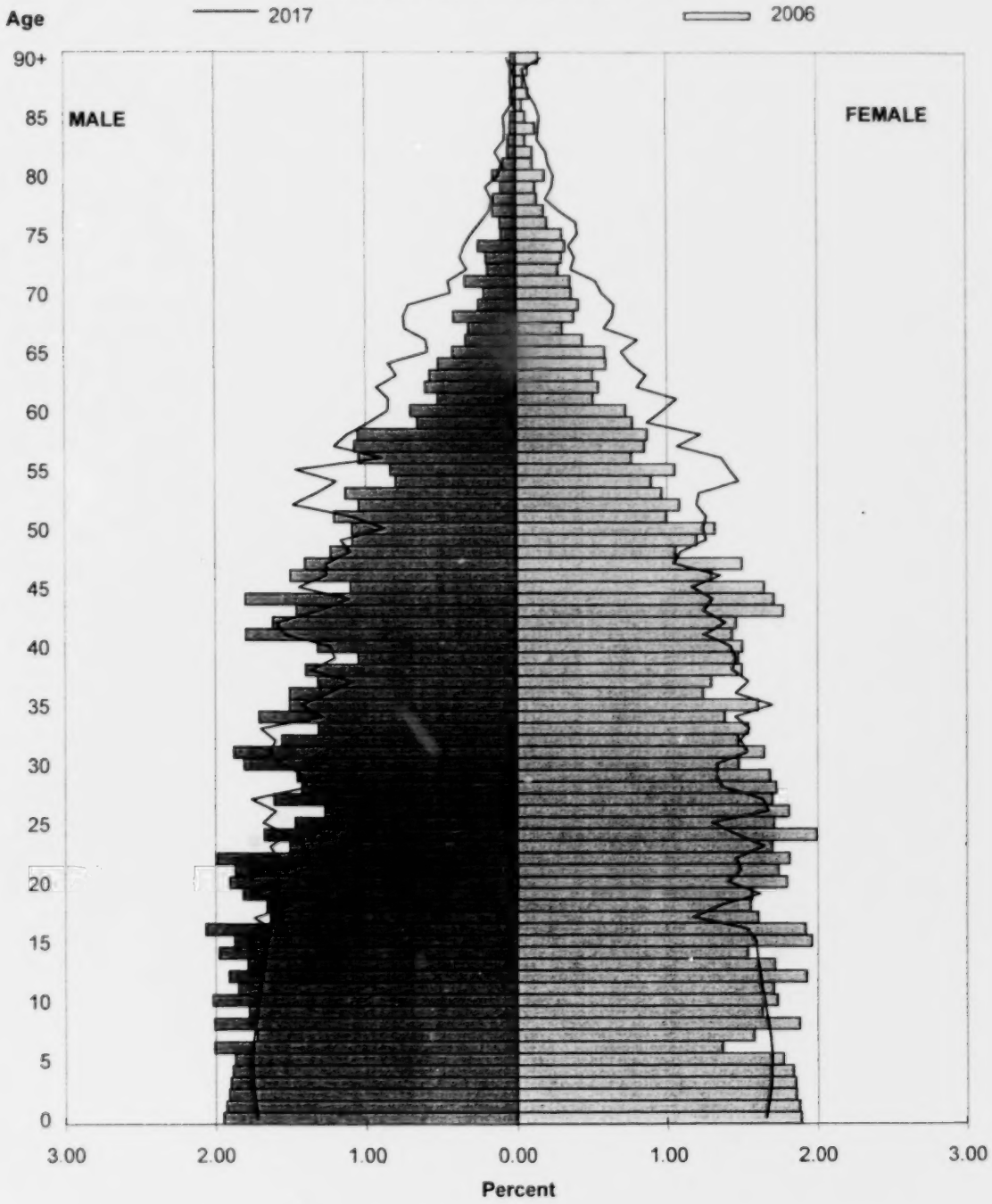
8. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION
PYRAMID
MANITOBA - REGISTERED INDIANS



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

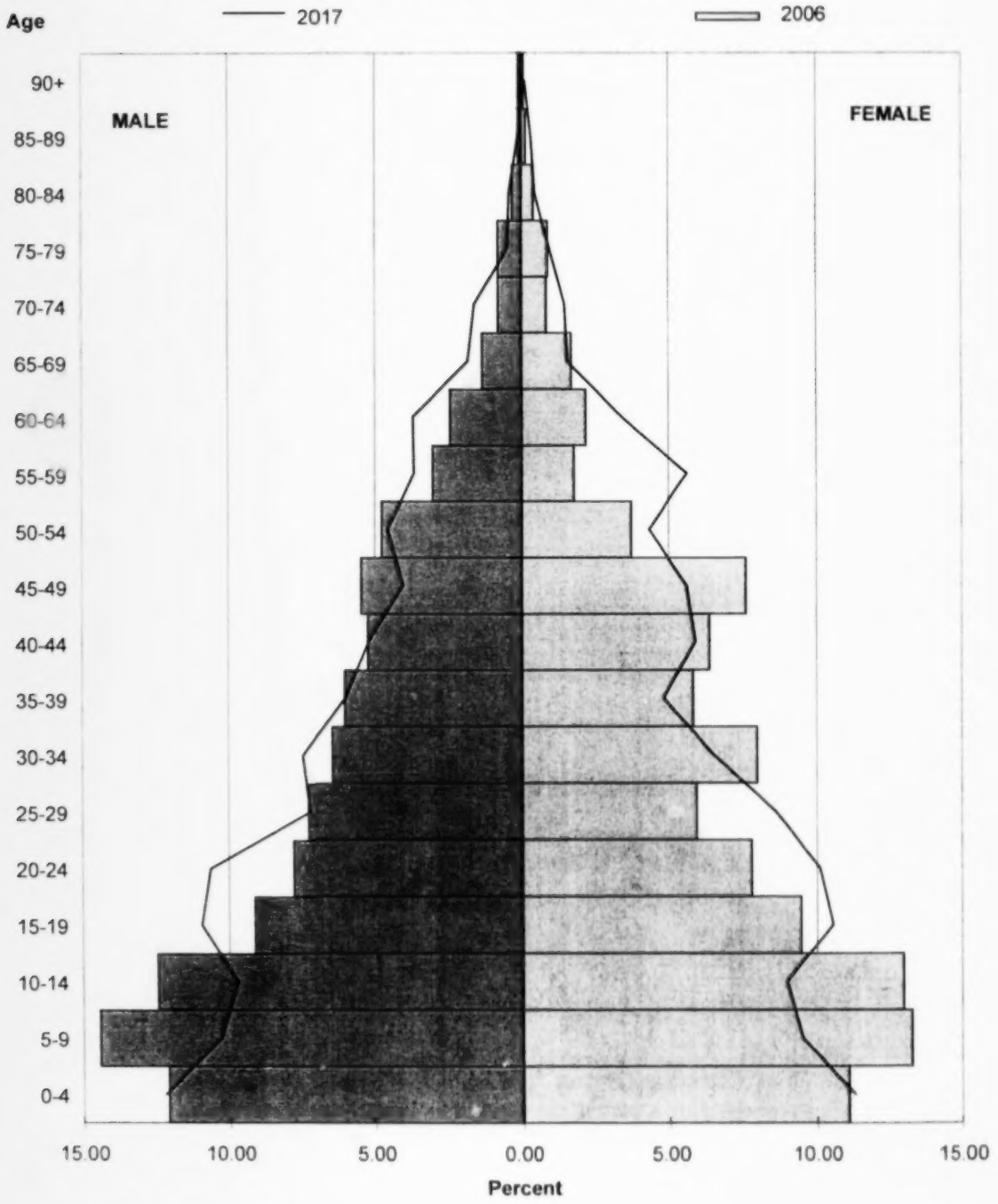
9. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION PYRAMID MANITOBA - NON-REGISTERED METIS



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 2007

10. PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION PYRAMID MANITOBA - OTHER ABORIGINALS



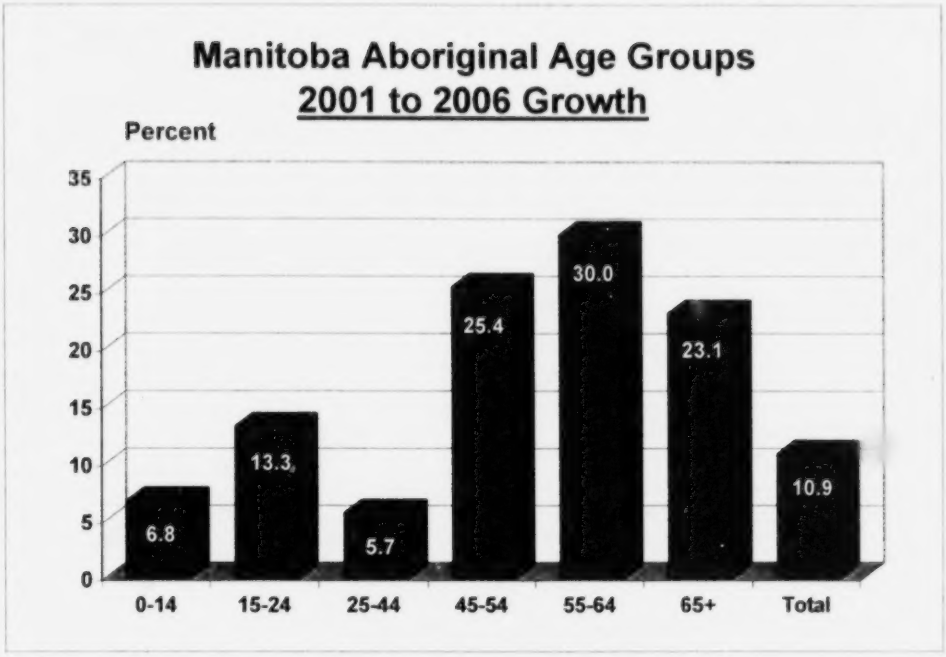
DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

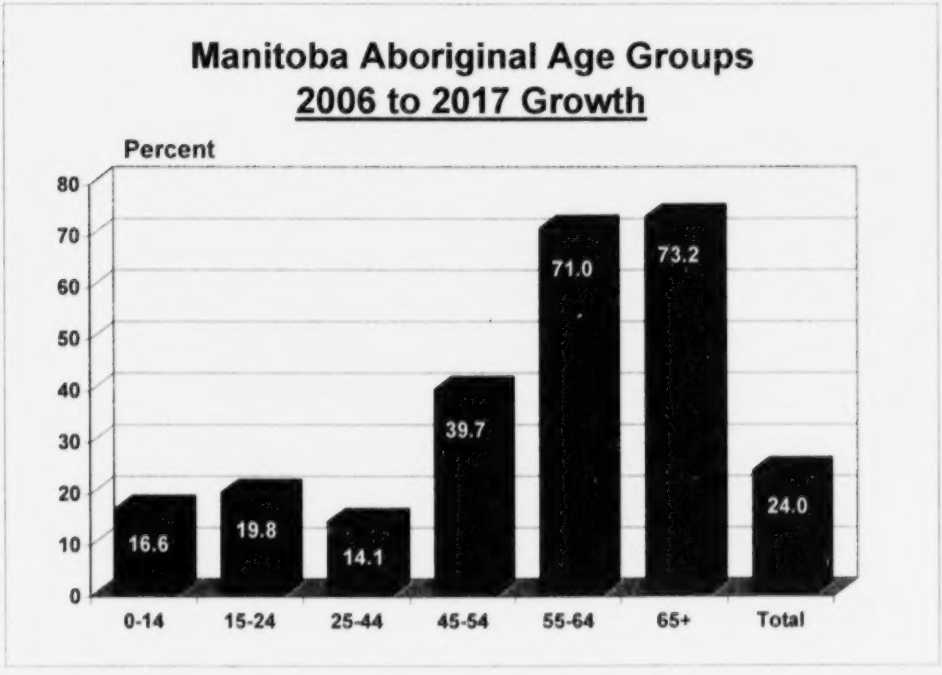
JUNE 2007

(ii)

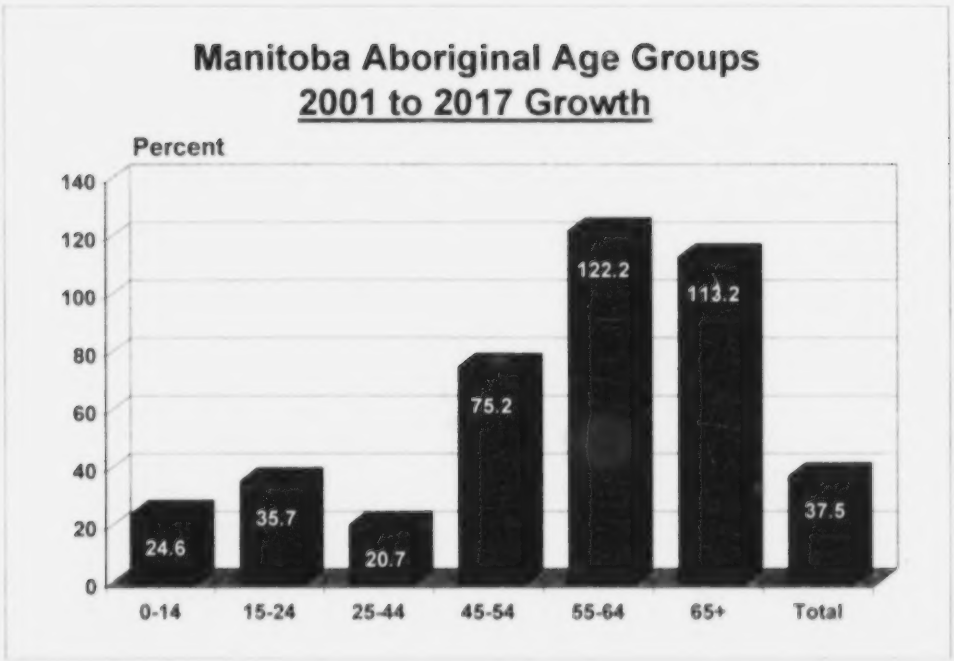
AGE GROUP GROWTH RATE COMPARISONS

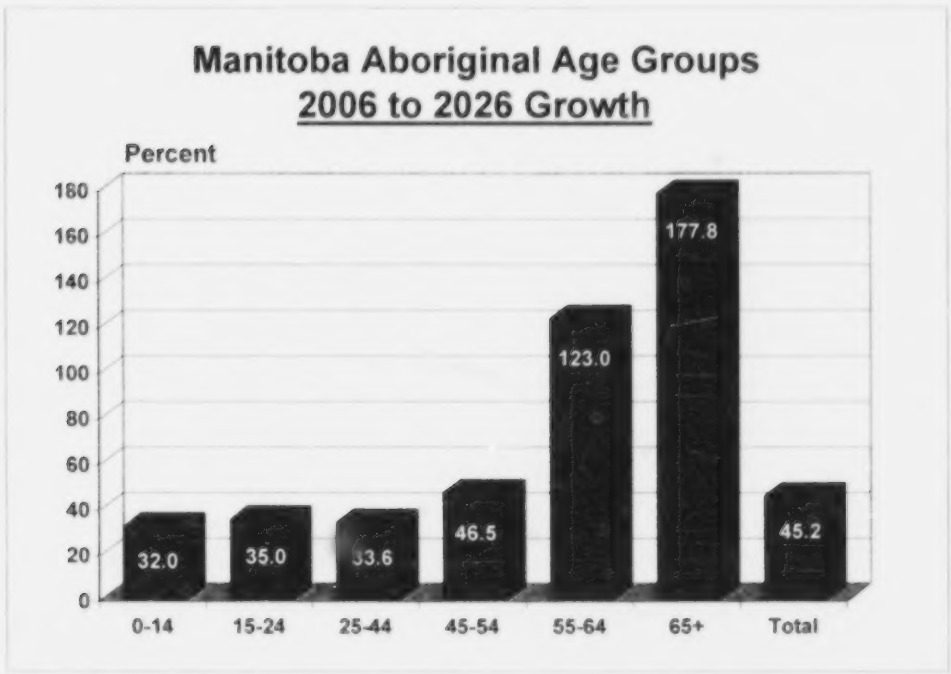
2001 TO 2017 AND 2001 TO 2026





DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007





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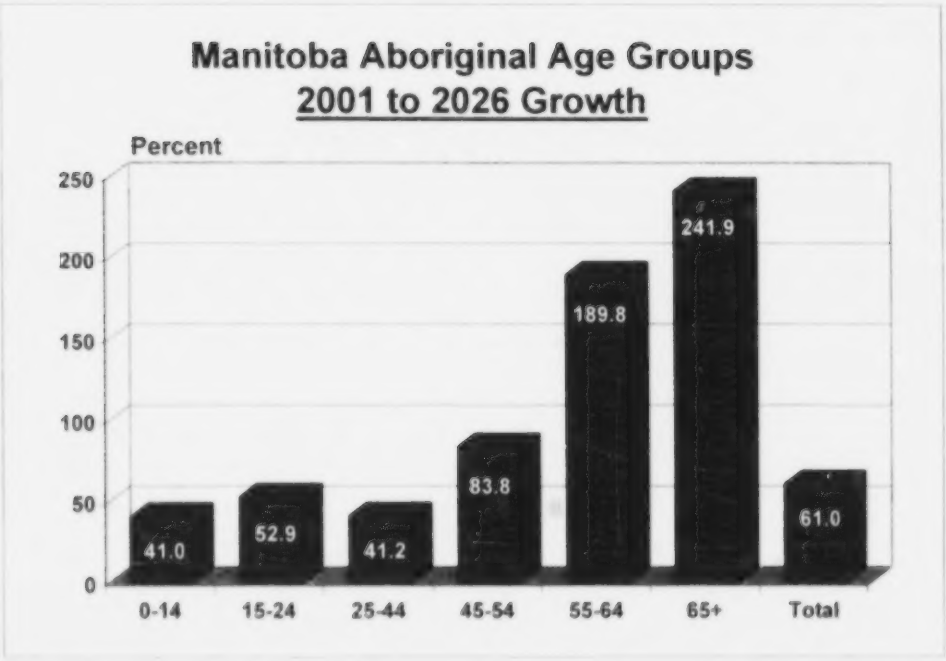
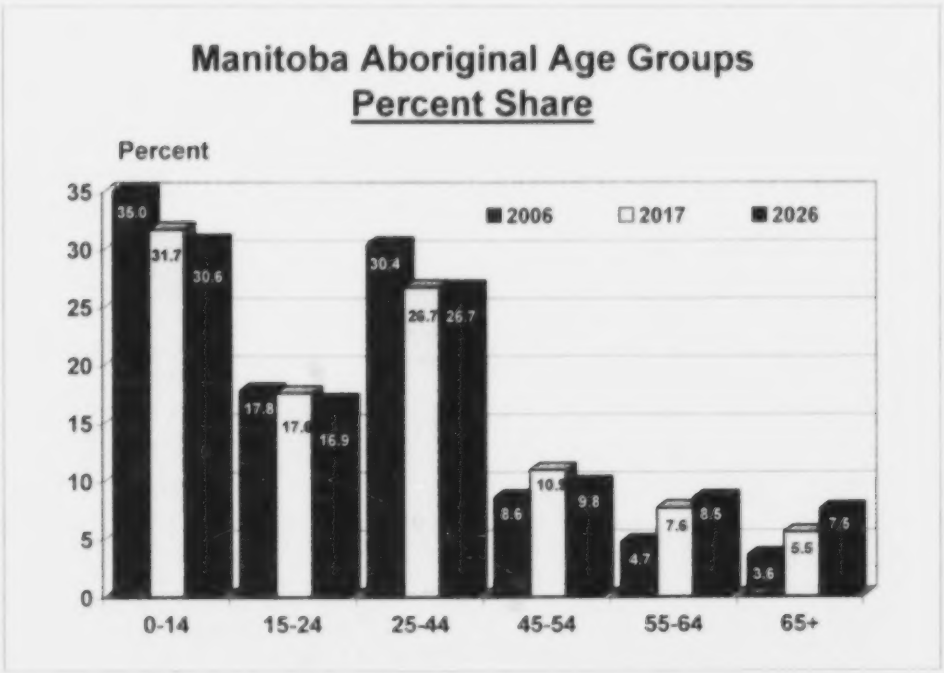
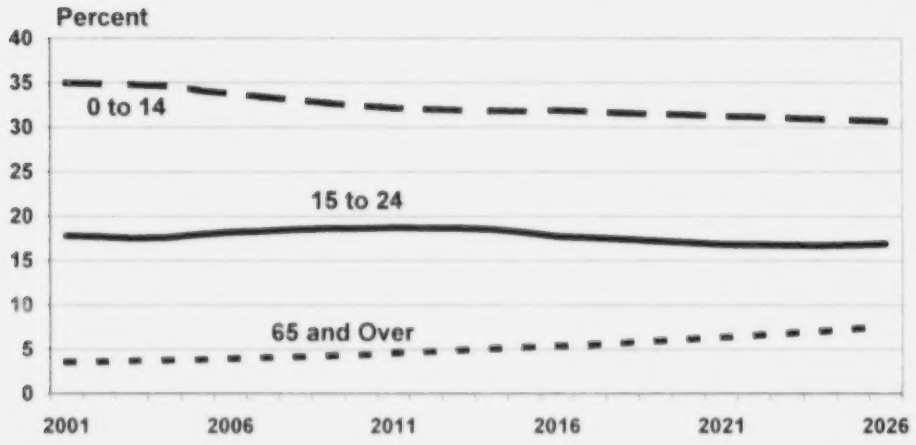


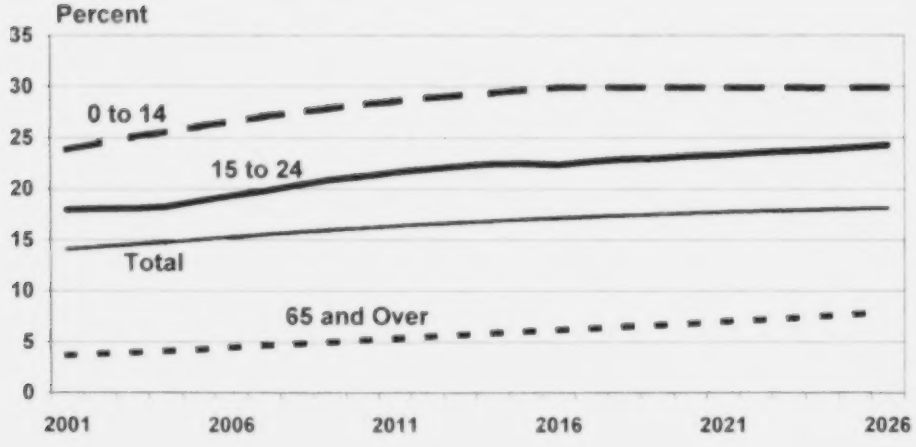


DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007

Manitoba Aboriginal Population Distribution
Selected Age Groups



Manitoba Aboriginal Population Percent Share of Manitoba
Selected Age Groups



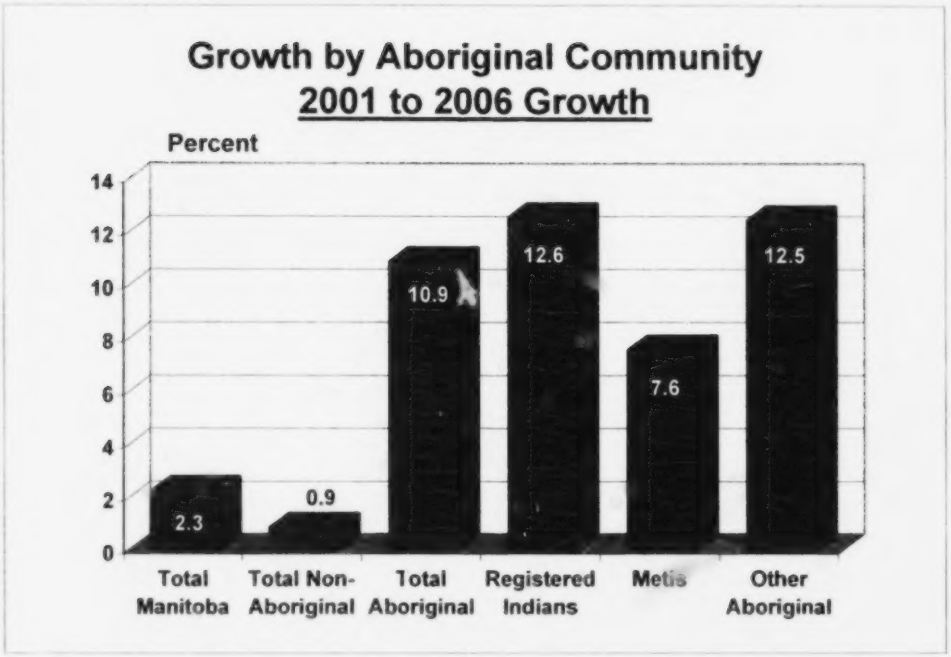
DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007

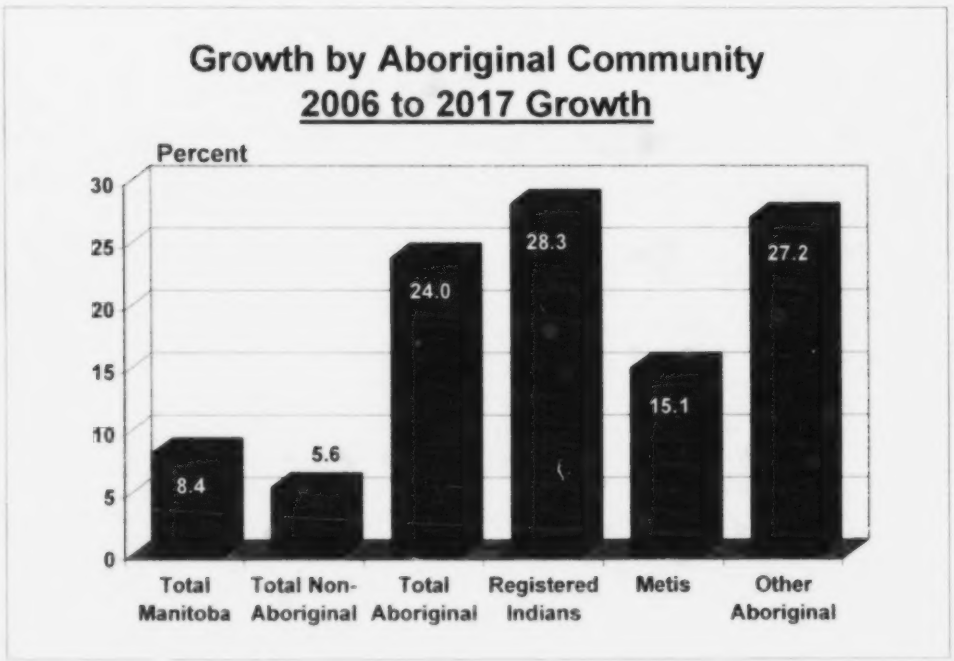
(iii)

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

GROWTH RATE COMPARISONS

2001 TO 2017 AND 2001 TO 2026





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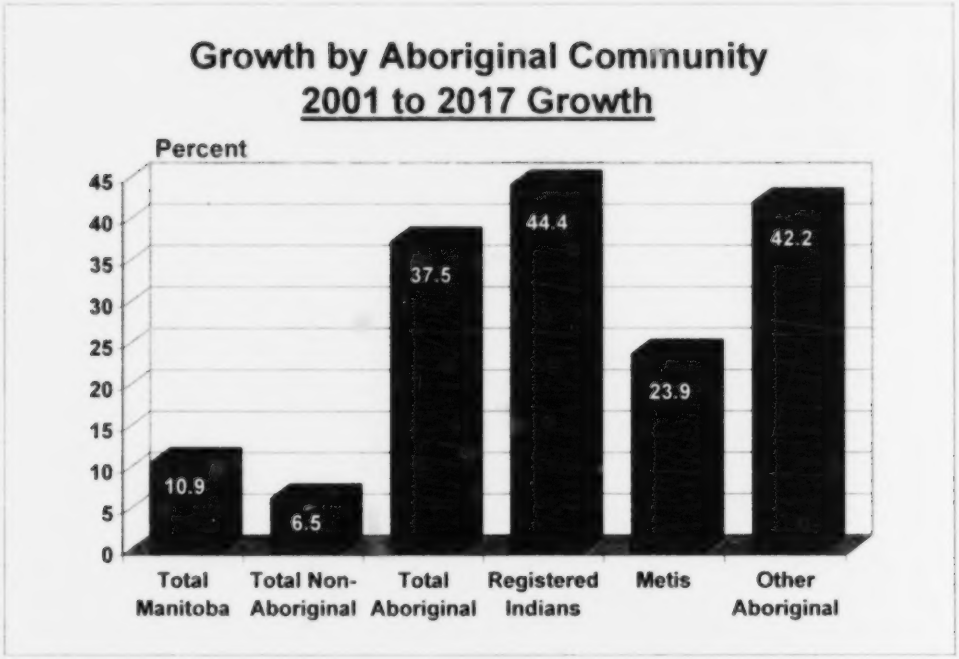

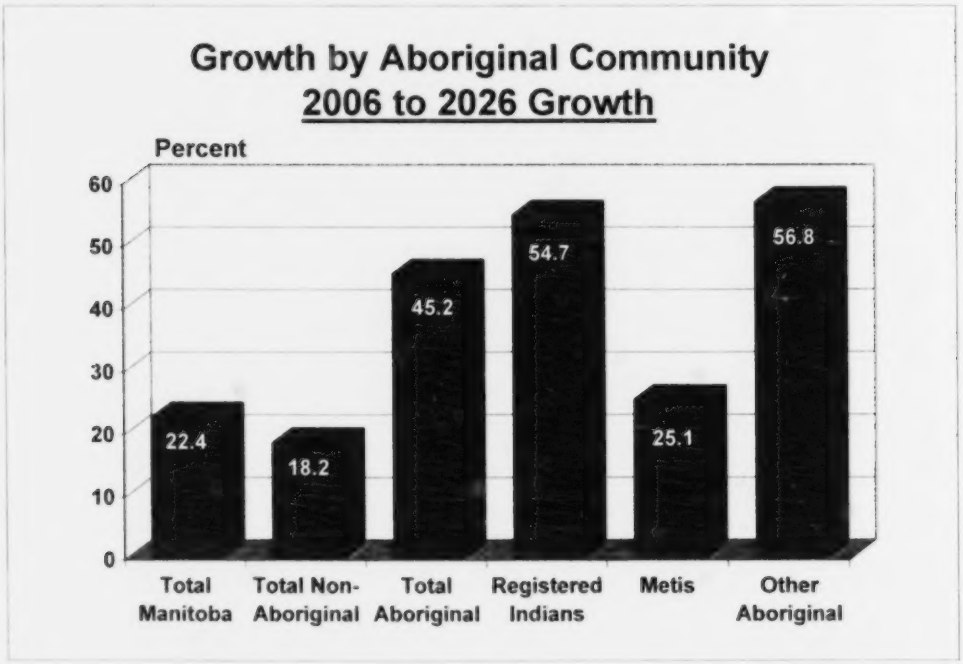

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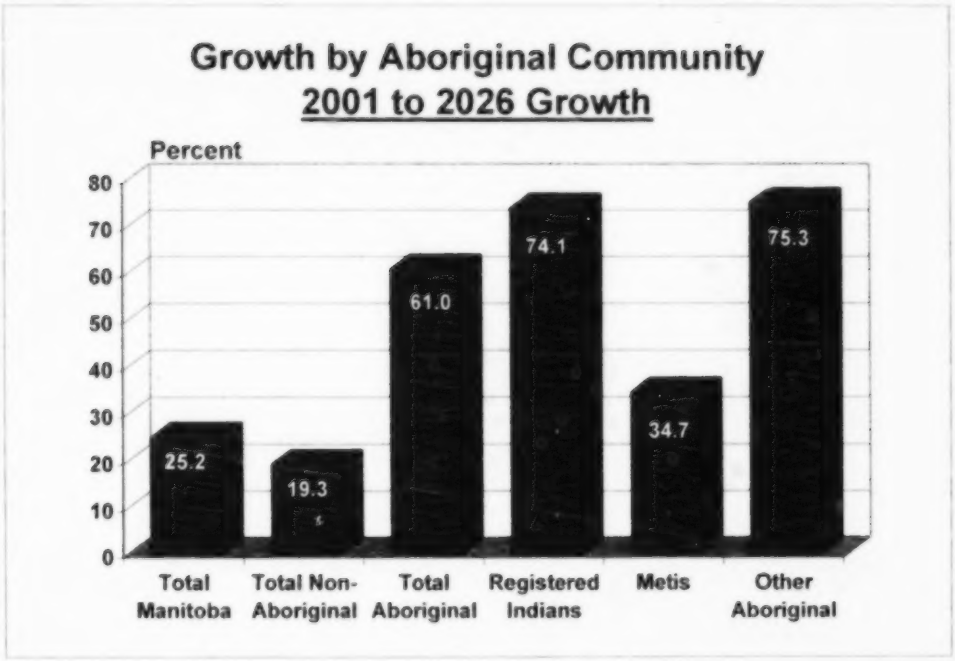

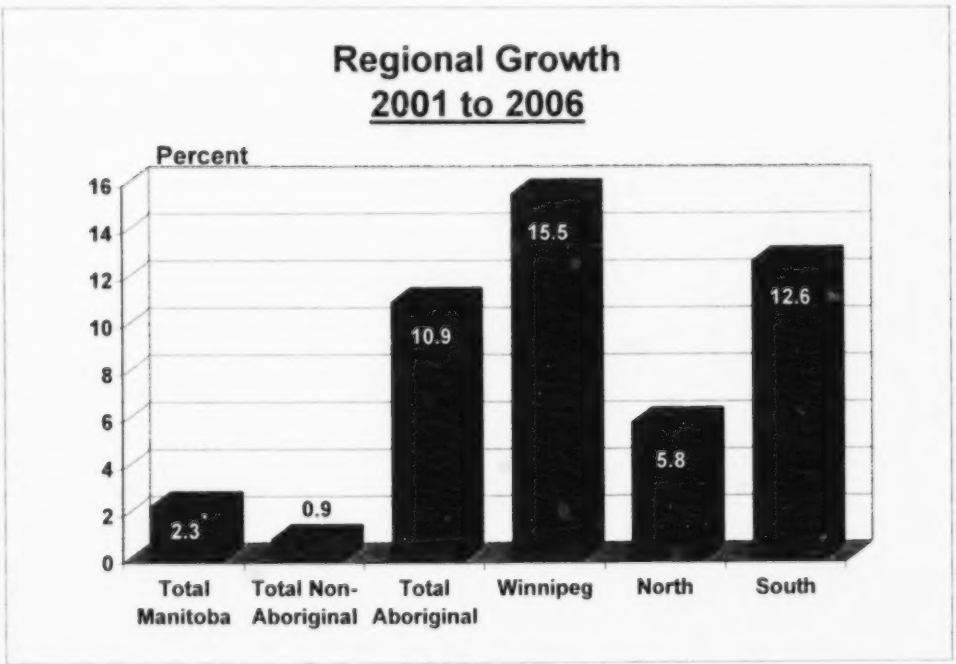

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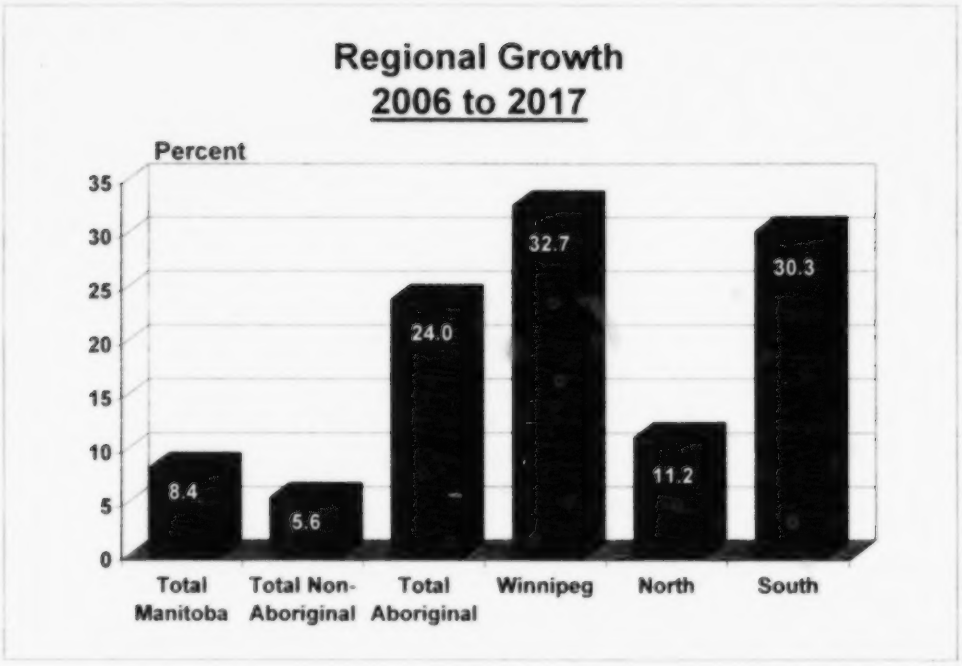

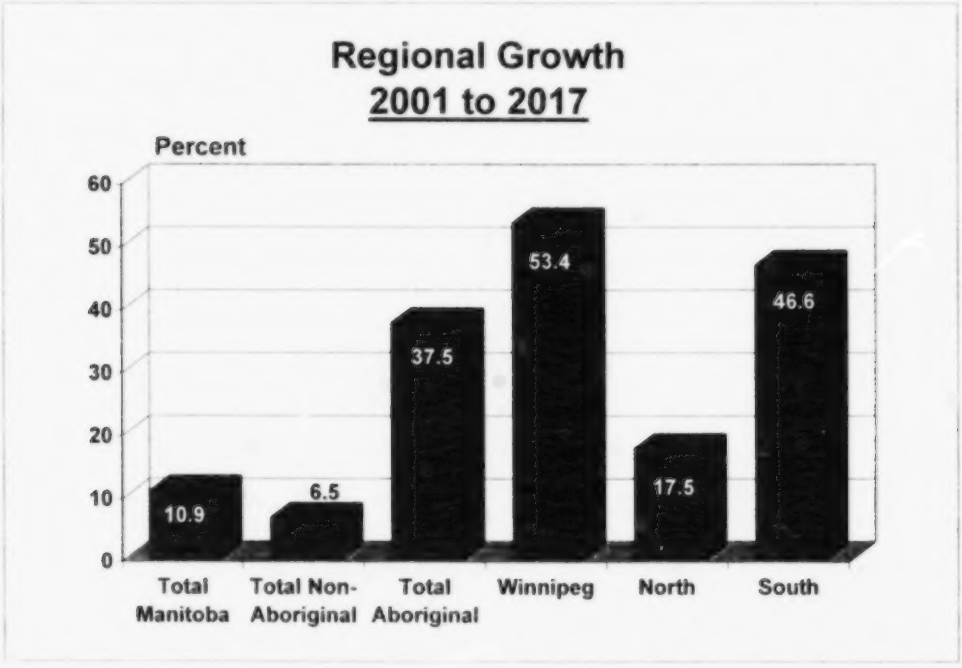

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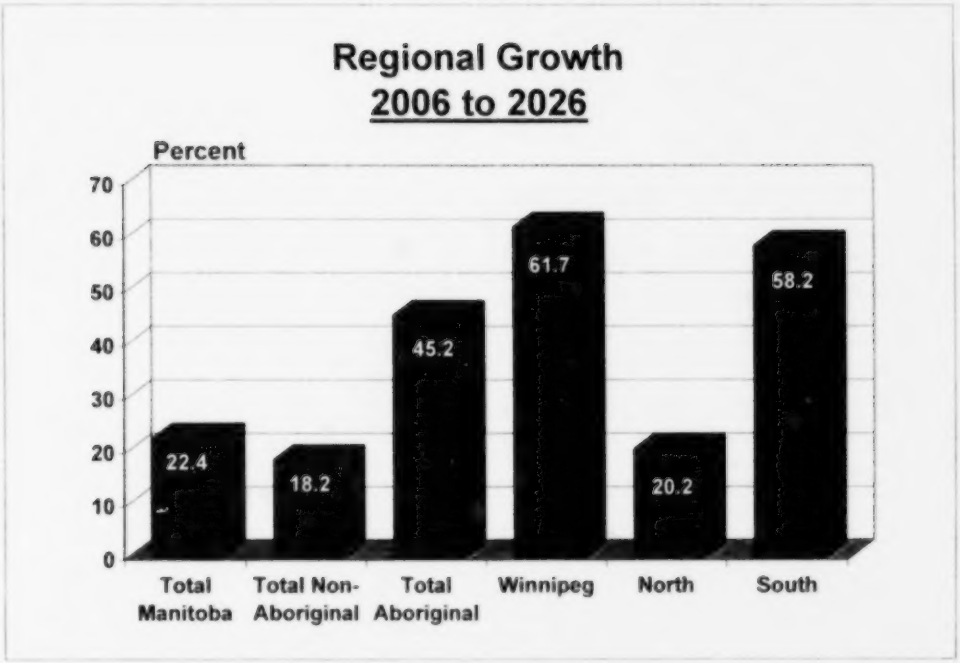
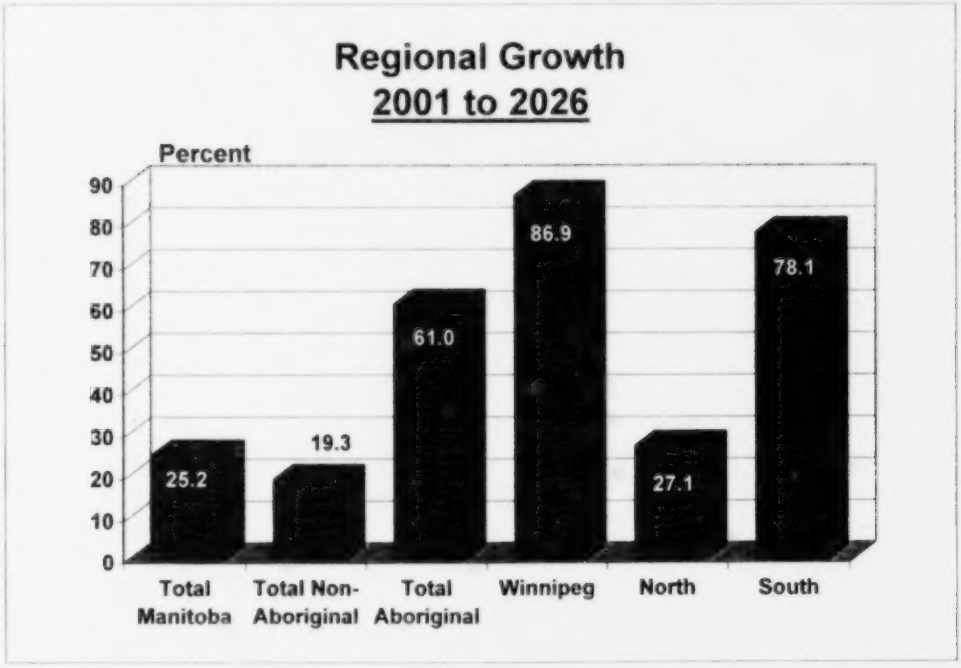
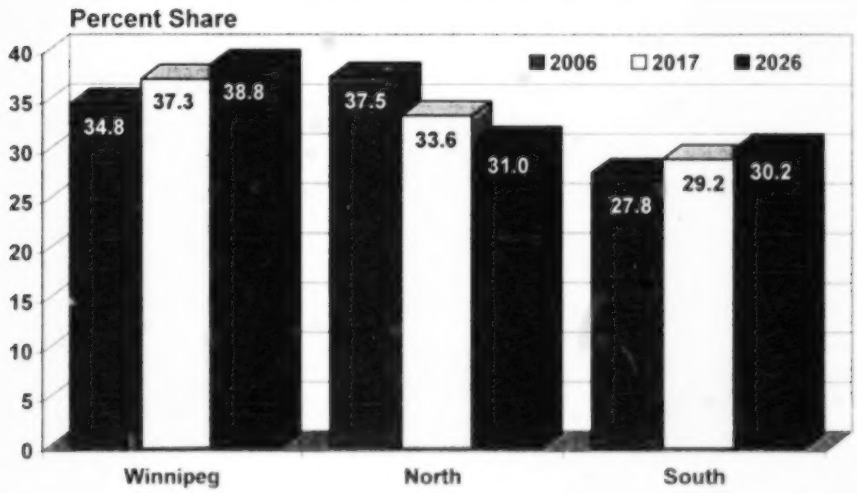


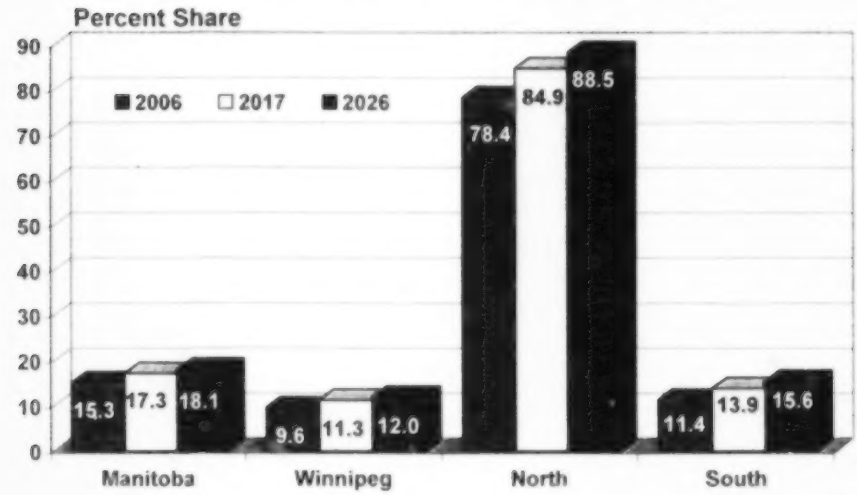


DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007

Manitoba Aboriginal Identity Population
Distribution by Region

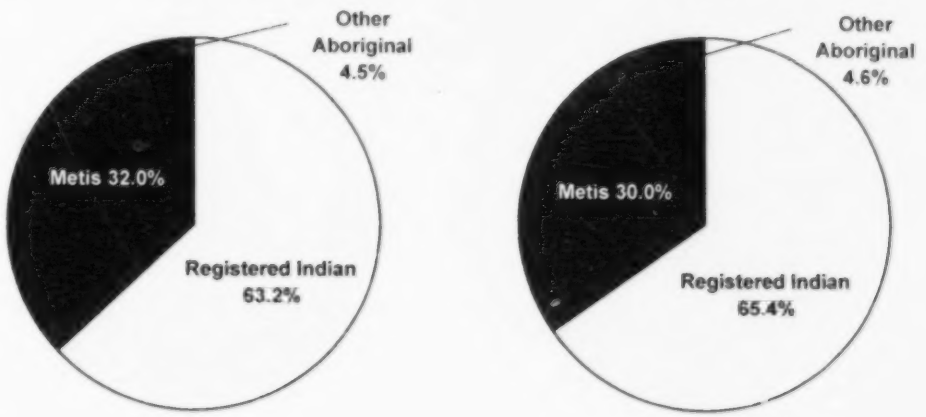


Aboriginal Identity Population
Share of MB Population by Region

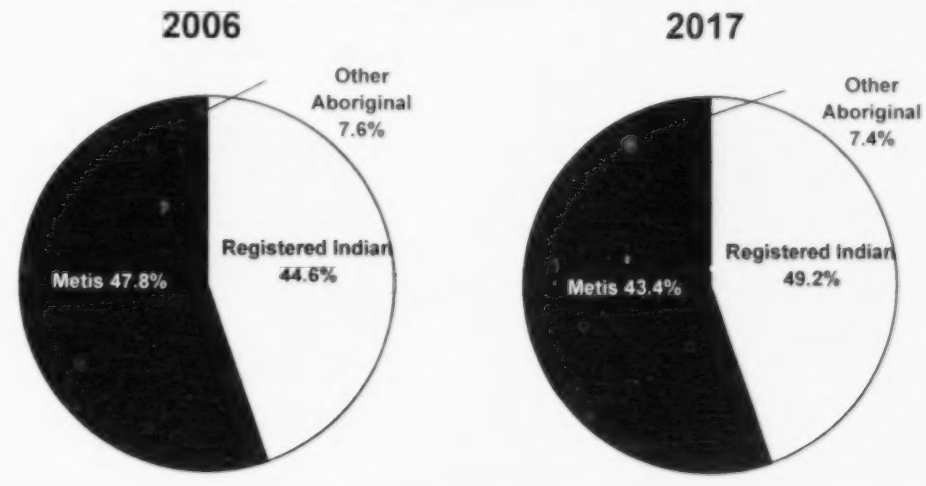


DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007

Share of Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group: Manitoba



Share of Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group: Winnipeg



DATA SOURCE: MANITOBA BUREAU OF STATISTICS JUNE 2007

IV. PROJECTED POPULATION COMPONENT ASSUMPTIONS

i) BIRTHS

This section presents the projected births for the Aboriginal population to the end of the projection period. For projection purposes, the number of births is determined by the number of females 15 - 49 years of age, the total fertility rate, and the age specific distribution of the total fertility rate.

Table 2 shows the projected total fertility rate for each Aboriginal community in 2001, 2006, 2017 and 2026. The total fertility rate was assumed to slowly decrease in all communities until 2017, and then become constant for the remainder of the projection period. This assumption takes into account that, although fertility rates have been declining in recent years, historically the fertility rates of Aboriginal women in Manitoba have generally been higher than the rates of non-Aboriginal women.

With these assumptions, the projected number of births is solely determined from the number of females in each age category between 15 and 49 years of age.

TABLE 2: PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES BY ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

Region	Aboriginal Group	2001	2006	2017	2026
Winnipeg	Registered Indian	3.11	3.05	2.91	2.91
	Metis	2.23	2.18	2.08	2.08
	Other Aboriginal	3.11	3.05	2.91	2.91
North	Registered Indian	3.71	3.63	3.46	3.46
	Metis	2.73	2.67	2.55	2.55
	Other Aboriginal	3.64	2.90	3.06	3.32
South	Registered Indian	3.51	3.43	3.27	3.27
	Metis	2.65	2.60	2.48	2.48
	Other Aboriginal	3.36	3.43	3.27	3.27

At the provincial level, the declining total fertility rate is more than offset by the increasing female population of child-bearing age. A steady increase in the annual number of births from 4,300 in 2001 to 6,000 by 2026 is projected.

The Registered Indian and the Other Aboriginal populations both have marked increases in the projected number of births. By 2026 the number of annual births in the Registered Indian population is projected to be 1,300 higher or 41.3% more than the 2006 level of 3,200. Other Aboriginal births are also projected to steadily increase, from 190 in 2006 to 300 in 2026.

In contrast, births in the Metis population are projected to peak in 2011 at 1,200 and then slowly decline to 1,100 by 2019, after which they will remain relatively stable. This difference can be attributed to the lower fertility rates of the Metis population and its older age structure.

In all three regions the number of births per year is projected to grow over the projection period. Aboriginal births in the South are expected to have the largest growth rate, increasing by 46.1% over the projection period. This translates into an additional 600 births per year by 2026. Similarly Winnipeg is projected to register a substantial increase in births, from a total of 1,400 in 2006 to 2,000 in 2026, up 39.6%. Births in the North are also projected to increase, though not as quickly as in the other regions. In 2006, the number of births was projected to total 1,900 and by 2026 it is projected to be 2,200, an increase of only 15.8%. A major factor for the slower increase in the number of births is the movement of people out of the North and into Winnipeg and the South.

Detailed information on the number of births by region can be found in Table B1 in Appendix B.

ii) DEATHS

This section presents the projected number of deaths for each of the Aboriginal communities. For projection purposes, the number of deaths is derived from the life expectancy at birth for each Aboriginal group.

From the life expectancy tables, survival rates by sex and single years of age were determined. These survival rates are then used as the probability of a person being alive at the start of the following year.

It was projected that the life expectancy for females of the Registered Indian and Other Aboriginal groups will increase 1.9 years by 2021, and then remain constant until the end of the projection period. In a similar manner, the life expectancy for males was assumed to increase by 2.9 years.

With respect to the non-registered Metis community, the life expectancy for females was projected to increase by 1.8 years, from 77.3 in 2001 to 79.1 in 2021, after which it remained constant until 2026. The life expectancy for males was expected to increase by 2.9 years, from 70.0 in 2001 to 72.9 in 2021, and then remain constant for the rest of the projection period.

TABLE 3: LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY ABORIGINAL GROUP AND REGION (In Years)

			2001	2006	2021	2026
Winnipeg, North and South	Registered Indian	Male	68.4	69.1	71.3	71.3
		Female	75.5	76.0	77.4	77.4
	Metis	Male	70.0	70.7	72.9	72.9
		Female	77.3	78.1	79.1	79.1
	Other Aboriginal	Male	68.4	69.5	71.3	71.3
		Female	75.5	76.0	77.4	77.4

Annual deaths in the Aboriginal community are projected to increase by nearly 90.0% or 750 deaths per year between 2006 and 2026. The number of deaths in each of the three Aboriginal groups is projected to grow in a similar manner.

The annual number of deaths in the Registered Indian population is projected to grow by 89.4% or 420 deaths per year, followed by projected increases of 89.3% (up 250) for the Metis population and 75.0% (up 30) for the Other Aboriginal population. The increase in the number of deaths reflects the changing age structure of the Aboriginal population. As the share of the population 65 and older increases so will the number of deaths. Between 2006 and 2026, the share of Aboriginals 65 and older is projected to increase from 3.9% to 7.5% respectively.

On a regional basis, deaths are also projected to increase but at varying rates. The Winnipeg region is projected to record the largest increase, from 270 deaths in 2006 to 620 by 2026, an increase of 350 deaths per year for growth of 129.6%. The North is projected to record a much smaller rise of 120 deaths per year (up 42.9%), from a total of 280 in 2006 to 400 by 2026. In the Southern region, the projected annual number of deaths in 2006 was 240. This compares to the 470 in 2026, an increase of 95.8%.

The regional differences are mainly due to variations between regional age distributions. For example, the share of Aboriginals 65 years and over in Winnipeg is projected to be 8.5% in 2026 while the same age group in the North is projected to be 6.2% of the Aboriginal population.

Detailed information on the number of deaths by region can be found in Table B2 Appendix B. In addition, natural increase (births minus deaths) by region can be found in Table B3.

MIGRATION

Migration, the third component of population growth, has little effect on the size of population growth at the provincial level. However, it does affect the concentration of the Aboriginal population within each of the regions.

In these projections two types of migration were considered; intraprovincial and interprovincial. Intraprovincial migration is the movement persons within Manitoba, while interprovincial migration is the movement of persons to and from other provinces. It should be noted that international migration was not included in these projections. Information regarding this type of migration for the Aboriginal population is extremely limited and was believed to be negligible.

The data presented are based on estimates of the regional migration distributions for the seven year period July 1998 to June 2005. Each projected regional distribution was calculated by averaging its historical percentage distribution over the seven year period July 1998 to June 2005. The final data for the projection period was then calculated from the regional distribution and the projected Manitoba level for each component.

iii) INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

Information regarding interprovincial movements of the Aboriginal community is limited and therefore difficult to measure and project. As a result, MBS has assumed that interprovincial movement will remain constant for the entire projection period.

Table 4 shows the projected interprovincial movement of each Aboriginal group by region over the entire projection period. As can be seen, the effect of interprovincial migration on population growth is negligible.

TABLE 4: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2001 TO 2026

		In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net
Winnipeg	Registered Indians	240	190	50
	Metis	180	210	-30
	Other Aboriginal	60	40	20
North	Registered Indians	140	210	-70
	Metis	50	80	-30
	Other Aboriginal	10	40	-30
South	Registered Indians	140	210	-70
	Metis	110	80	30
	Other Aboriginal	60	40	20
	Total	1,000	1,100	-100

At the provincial level, net migration is projected to be -100 persons for the entire projection period. Regionally however, Winnipeg is projected to record a net gain in Aboriginals from other provinces while the North and South are projected to experience net losses. Nevertheless, the net movement is not significant enough to have a large effect on population growth.

Detailed information on net interprovincial migration by region can be found in Table B4 Appendix B.

iv) INTRAPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

The intraprovincial migration assumption, movements within Manitoba, is based on historical regional trends. Table 5 shows the assumptions made for intraprovincial migration of Aboriginal persons over the projection period.

Intraprovincial migration was assumed to increase until 2017 and then remain constant until 2026. Winnipeg and the South are assumed to observe net gains while the North was assumed to record net losses throughout the projection period.

TABLE 5: Intraprovincial Migration by Region

	Manitoba	Winnipeg		North		South	
	Total	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
2001-02	4,500	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,700	1,000	800
2002-03	4,600	1,500	1,100	2,000	2,800	1,000	800
2003-04	4,700	1,600	1,100	2,100	2,800	1,000	800
2004-05	4,800	1,600	1,100	2,100	2,900	1,100	800
2005-06	4,900	1,600	1,100	2,200	3,000	1,100	900
2006-07	5,100	1,700	1,200	2,200	3,000	1,100	900
2007-08	5,200	1,700	1,200	2,300	3,100	1,200	900
2008-09	5,300	1,800	1,200	2,300	3,200	1,200	900
2009-10	5,400	1,800	1,200	2,400	3,200	1,200	900
2010-11	5,500	1,800	1,200	2,400	3,300	1,200	1,000
2011-12	5,600	1,900	1,300	2,500	3,400	1,300	1,000
2012-13	5,700	1,900	1,300	2,500	3,400	1,300	1,000
2013-14	5,800	1,900	1,300	2,600	3,500	1,300	1,000
2014-15	5,900	2,000	1,300	2,600	3,600	1,300	1,000
2015-16	6,100	2,000	1,400	2,700	3,600	1,400	1,100
2016-17	6,200	2,000	1,400	2,700	3,700	1,400	1,100
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2025-26	6,200	2,000	1,400	2,700	3,700	1,400	1,100

It should be noted that the sum of the three regional in and out intraprovincial migration flows add to the Manitoba level. The net intraprovincial migration at the provincial level is zero.

Intraprovincial flows between the three Manitoba regions are projected to be increase steadily from 4,500 in 2001 to 6,200 by 2017 after which they will remain constant until the end of the projection period.

The North is projected to have a significant net intraprovincial outflow for the entire projection period, with an average annual net loss of -900. In contrast, Winnipeg and the South are projected to average net annual gains of 600 and 300 persons per year respectively over the projection period.

Detailed information on net intraprovincial migration by region can be found in Table B5 Appendix B.